PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND
Milk

No. 53,961.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday 3 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Decr.	ARCADIA	6803	MOOLTAN	9021
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6916
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6916
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *7th November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,886	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,574	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,686	Hoyer	8th Jan 1907.

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick,	2069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	2069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	4th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	20th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	30th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 380
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including last class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 3rd Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 29th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 30th Nov.	3 p.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 7th Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3020	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,
NERBUDDA	3025	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

28th November, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,104	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	12th Dec. 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	6,500	30th Dec. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
* † F. FERDINAND	5044	24th January.
* † CHINA	5999	Early March.
* † AUSTRIA	7586	Early April,
* † YORWARTS		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

Address WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: KEYMER, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
RIOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lopraik		8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4695	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA & ENGLAND.

Parcels and Packages for the Military can be sent Home, delivered FREE at address by

"SOLDIERS' EXPRESS"

at very low rates. Shipments leave Bombay for XMAS, Nov. 10th, 17th, 24th and NEW YEAR, Dec. 1st, 8th and 15th. Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Full particulars, forms, etc., from

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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they can be taken on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a speedy cure is guaranteed. Those who use them recommend them, hence their large sale. At all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
SOLE Prop. Chemists SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

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AND
HIGH CLASS REFRESHMENTS
AMERICAN DRINKS.

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AFTERNOON 5-30 TO 7-30. EVENING 9-30 TO 11-30.

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Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.

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77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 & 129, HOUNDSDITCH.
8, 9 & 10, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT . . . LONDON, E.C.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of "Vetarzo Medicine" and "Vetarzo Blood Medicine." See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
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Aden, Somaliland, Egypt	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
United Kingdom	" 8	" 8*	" 15	" 15*
Canada and United States of America	.....	.....	" 1	" 1*
Western Australia	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	" 17
South Australia, Victoria	" 4	" 4	" 10	" 10
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C. H. L. F. WILSON, Lieut-Col. R.A.,
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Thursday, December 27th 1906 Swantwadi to Kholapur.

Friday, December 28th 1906—Kholapur to Poona.
Saturday, December, 29th 1906—Poona to Bombay.
The trials are open to all classes of cars except, racing cars & competing cars will be classified as follows :—
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BOMBAY, THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 11/16	=	— 1/8
2 per cent. Reduced	89 3/4	=	— 1/4
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1/8	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 1/8	=	+ 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32	=	— 5/16
2 months bench	32	=	— 5/16
Spot in New York	69 3/8	=	— 3/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·26	=	— 1/8
Berlin cheques	20·31 1/4	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·85 5-8	=	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 3/4	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4 5/8	=	— 1/4
7 day market loans	5 1/4	=	— 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments Transfers on Bombay £Rs. 300,000 and Calcutta Rs. 400,000 at 1s. 1 3/32d.

SUGAR—

German granulated double bags c. f. India 11/6 Nov.-Dec. sellers steady.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 49 1/4 April-May Dunkirk sellers quiet

Yellow Cawnpore 48 April-May sellers quiet.

Brown 43 1/4 April-May Antwerp done

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 45 3/4 Nov-Dec. Dunkirk sellers

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7 2/8 — 1/16.

ARRIVALS—

Steamer—" Tourane "

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed		quiet
East Indian		quiet
Manchester		firm
Total Sales		6·000 bales
Spot		6·21 + 13
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 5-8 + 1/8
Sold on speculation and for Export		50 bales
Imports		35,000 "
Futures closed		quiet.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·85	5·81	5·80
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
5·81	5·82	5·83
plus 5	plus 5	plus 4
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·85	5·86	5·87
plus 4	plus 4	plus 3

Receipts at U. S. Ports	84,000
Do. last year	83,000
Exports to Great Britain	40,000
Do. do. Continent	9,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·40 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	10·29 + 11
Do. month of March	10·56 + 13

* Advanced early owing to firm Cables and declined later though bearish interior movement.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 3/16 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec	10·75 —16
Do. month of Jan	10·75 — 19
Tone at close	barely steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27 November :—

Cotton	13,228 bales.
Wheat	4,355 cwts.
Linseed	8,316 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	79 "
Gingellyseed	27,971 "
Poppyseed	95 "
Groundnuts	492 "
Castorseed	4,936 "
Rice	1,266 "
Myrabolams	2,595 "
Cottonseed	29,246 "
Mowrasseed	664 "
Grain	3,472 "
Jowar	2,595 "
Maize	40 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THERE was according to advices from the other side an advance in the American markets, which later gave way closing at a decline.

In Bombay the market was quieter at a decline of about Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Exporters were buying ready cotton to a small extent and contracts for high grade Oomras, while mills bought some ready.

Sterling exchange was strong and rupee paper was steady.

Shares quotations close as follows :—

Petits	Rs.	3,275
Davids	"	387 1/2
Empress	"	485

EXCHANGE.—Tone Strong.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 3/32	to 1s. 4 1/8d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 5/32	d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 15/32	d.
Do. 6 do do.	1s. 4 5/8	d.
French France 3 m/s sight D A	172 1/4	
Marcks 3 do. do.	140 1/2	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	164 1/2	
Shanghai 30 do. do.	224 1/2	
Japan 30 do. do.	149 1/4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash		95·7
1st Settlement, 30th November		95·7
2nd do 7th January		95·13

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 19th Oct.	6	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 22nd Nov.	7	do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 15th Nov.	7	do.	
Bank of Madras do. 18th Sept.	5	do.	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.—Tone, Steady.

White Delhi	Rs.	4-10-0

Linseed.—Tone, quiete but steady.

Ready	Rs.	7-9-0
Forward April-May	Rs.	7-10-6

Rapeseed.—Tone, quiet.

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9-4-0
Do. Etawah	Rs.	9-8-0
Do. Katni	Rs.	9-6-0
Brown Delhi May	Rs.	7-9-6

Poppyseed.—Tone. firm.

Forward April-May	Rs.	8-10-6

Castorseed.—Tone, ready.

Ready	Rs.	44-0

Teelseed—Tone quiet.

Bold White 85 per cent	Rs.	47-0
Khandeish White	Rs.	49-8
Black Katni	Rs.	41-8

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	187	177	..	25 Jan.
Bengal, (M.-G.) (Ry terms)	192	184	...	Nov.
Bengal M G	191	183	..	26 Jan.
Comrawattee (descriptions) M-G.	210	204	..	do
Khandeish (do-G)	204	198	..	do
Do (M-G)	202	196	..	"
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G)	} 211	205	..	do
Karanja do (M-G)				
Akola do (M-G)	...	...	...	...
Verolmal (M. G.)	225	212	..	do
Dhamangaum Poonjees (M-G).	222	216	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	227	221	..	do
Broach (M.-G.)	227	...	211	25 Mar.
Matlda (M. G	206	197	...	25 Jan.
S. Punjab M G	192	184	...	Nov.
Do...	191	183	..	26 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Easier.
Estimated sales	7,000 bales.
Imports	27,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·80	5·76	5·75
—5	—5	— 5
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·76	5·77	5·78
—5	—5	— 5
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
—5	—6	—5
plus 7	plus 6	plus 6

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 28.

Freights.—Our market continues lifeless and liners do not find it easy to obtain cargo. The wheat markets up-country remain very firm and are receiving support from Bombay buyers. It is estimated that 30,000 bags of wheat are being sent each week to Bombay. The rates of freight show no decline as owners can find employment elsewhere for their boats. The "Knowsley Hall" has been diverted to Calcutta and the "Sandon Hall" December loading, has been fixed from Bombay to Japan engagements. The Ellerman line steamship "City of York" 6,700 tons for London at 14s. 6d. per ton. The Hansa line "Hamburg" 500 tons, January, 2,000 tons February-March, all at 15s. A steamer on the berth "Antwerp" 11,000 tons seeds 14s. wheat 6d. more. The charter steamship "Lleonshire" December loading, Antwerp, London and Hull, one port 14s. and 3d. two ports, 6d. more.

THE prospects of raising the money required for the completion of the Dwara Therria Steam Tramway in Assam which was promoted by the late Mr. G. L. Garth, of Dacca, appear to be remote. The project promised well; and the land required for its construction was all taken up, and has since been paid for by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam pending a further rotation.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SMITH—November 26, at Cobham, Surrey, England, John Stanley Smith, Managing Director of Messrs. Bertie-Smith and Co. Limited. Aged 38.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—November 24, at Cathedral Gardens, Teynampet, Madras the wife of R. W. Graham, Assistant Traffic Manager, Madras Port Trust, of a daughter.

HAMILTON—November 23, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, 25th Punjabis, of a son.

LOCH—November 13, at Trivandrum, the wife of Captain J. Caryefort Loch, 3rd Gurkhas, of a daughter.

MCWATTIE—November 24, at Kamarhatty, the wife of W. C. McWattie, of a daughter

STEVENSON—November 19, at Sagmootos, Nowgong Assam, the wife of F. O. Stevenson, of a daughter.

SMITH—November 18, at Kerkeria T. R., Mangaldai, Assam, the wife of T. Anderson Smith, of a son.

SOLIAGUE—November 21, at Carnaig House, Lillooah, E. I. Ry. the wife of William L. R. Soliague, of a son.

JUSTICE—November 20th at 97, Mian Mir the wife of Captain Clive Justice, Army Service Corps, of a daughter.

WRIGHT—November 5, at Delhi Bank House, Calcutta, the wife of Edward J Wright, of a son.

MARRIAGE

CORKHILL—LEES—November 21, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Thomas Walter, son of William Corkhill, of Liverpool, to Bessie, Victoria, youngest daughter of Luke Lees, Birkenhead.

COATES—SCOTT—November 15, at St. Mary's Church, Karachi, by the Rev. G. Nicholls, Captain T. S. Coates, R. A. M. C., son of Thomas Coates, Esq., Waltham, Lincolnshire, to Isabelle Eva, third daughter of the late Mr. Henry Hare Scott, Civil Engineer.

DEATHS.

DE ROZARIO—November 24, at Pamban, Mrs. Philip James de Rozario (Mary Catherine, nee Bock), fortified with the rites of the Holy Roman Catholic Church.

KRAYS—November 20, suddenly, at "Hillingdon," Kodaikanal, Mary Hayling, widow of the late Major-General Krays, Bombay Army.

RUKINS—November 22, at Baradighi, T. E., Hester Somerville, infant daughter of Helen and Jack Jenkins, suddenly.

PATERSON—November 21, at Telopara Tea Estate, Duars, Robert Paterson aged 29 years, of black water fever.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m.; Sun sets, 5h. 21m., High water, 10-23m., 11-12s., Low water, 4-16m., 4-13s.

Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m. (B. T.)

St. Xavier's High School, annual prize distribution, 6 p. m.

Gaiety Theatre, Thurston's Magical Entertainment.

Elysium Roller Skating Rink.

ANTONIO DE SOUZA SCHOOL, MAZAGON:—The annual distribution of prizes among the successful students of the Antonio de Souza School will be held on Saturday next at 6 p. m, His Grace the Archbishop, Bishop of Damaun, will preside.

POLICE NOTICE.—1 Framed picture, 2 Bundles of bedding, 1 Bundle of thread, 1 Deer, 1 Book, 3 umbrellas 1 Phonograph record, 1 Walking stick, 1 Dog, 1 Pearl, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A COOLY.—One Baboo Appa a porter was assisting others in shunting a railway truck at the Victoria Dock yesterday, the truck being loaded with iron posts. Accidentally several coolies slipped from the top of the truck and fell on Baboo, Baboo fell heavily on the ground and soon expired.

A MISSING LABOUR CART:—Damodhar Vassouji, a muccadum of one Phulchand Khedarnul, reported to the police yesterday that he loaded four bales of cloth valued at Rs. 1,500 into the labour cart No. 5409 and left it with the instruction that the bales were to be taken to the Bori Bunder. The cart in question was loaded on Monday morning but uptil now there has been no trace of it.

GREMIO PORTUGUEZ:—This Association gives a Concert at the Parochial School Hall, Dabul, (Girgaum Road), on Saturday the 1st December, commencing at 9-30, p.m. (S. T.), We understand that the wellknown Portuguese pianist, Mr. Pugustus de Cruz, with several ladies and gentlemen of the Portuguese Community, will take part, and the Concert promises to be a success.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6 p.m

Quickstep	Burgoyne—Collier
Festival Overture	Rule Britannia—Schindelmeisser
Selection from	The Casino Girl—Englander
Valse	Improvisatiouen—Gung'l
Favourite Airs of Schumann	Kappey
Intermezzo	Liebestraum—Franz Von Blon

ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN MARINE ENGINEER.—Mr. William Cooke, a European, aged twenty-two, employed as an extra engineer on board the s.s. "Shah Jehan," whilst on the ship's deck accidentally stepped backward yesterday, into the open hatchway of No. 1 hold and fell. He was picked up by Mr. Robertson, officer in charge of the vessel and removed to the St. George's Hospital where he has been detained for treatment. Syed Jaffer Syed, a Mahomedan labourer, was seriously injured yesterday on board the s.s, "Dumra," through a bundle of dates accidentally falling on him. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where it was found he suffered from a fracture of the ribs and the left leg.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Reichstag will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Pangala via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., on 1st proximo. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m., on 2nd proximo.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umkuzi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., on Monday the 3rd proximo, instead of Thursday the 29th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m., on Tuesday the 4th proximo.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, last evening, when Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., President, occupied the chair. The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Capt. H. Stern, 114th Mahrathas, Poona, was elected a new member of the Society. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—From Poona—Monographs of the Ethnographical Survey of the Bombay Presidency, Nos. 15, 28, 32, 35, 36. From Madras—Bulletin of the Madras Government, Museum, Vol. V, No. 2. From Paris—Revue de l' Ecole d'Anthropogie de Paris, Annee 9, 10. From Vienna—Anthropos, Band 1, Heft 4. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. X. No. 10. From Manila—The Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. 1. No. 8. The President then read a paper on "The Village Goddess Dyamdevi", contributed by Rao Bahadur R. C. Arthal, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, which will be published in the Society's Journal. A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A. Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Darwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	2	2	89
Total plague deaths to date	132,925		
Same date last year	Nil	1	62

THE Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards, Member of the Governor-General's Council, arrives at Calcutta on December 5th.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Dharwar Murder Case.

In the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury, Albert Edward O'Neil, (28), was further tried for murder, and for attempting to cause murder and hurt, on the early morning of 30th October, at Dharwar. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. D. B. Binning defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Charles J. Vernon, Foreman.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.	Mr. Rustomji F. Mulla
Mr. Richard W. Didcock.	Mr. N. F. Paton.
Mr. Bomanji M. Dalal.	J. N. Hawkins.
Mr. G. H. Bailey.	Shamrao D. Mankar.

Accused was charged with killing, with a revolver-shot St. Clair Fanaken, (24), and with attempting to kill Mrs. Louise Mollan, the dead-man's sister, in the same manner, at Dharwar, early on the morning of 30th October, while they were returning home from a circus performance. The Court-hall was crowded; also the gallery overhanging the Court-hall.

Mr. James R. O'Neil was recalled and examined at some further length. In answer to his lordship, witness said that on one occasion he spoke rather plainly to his brother, the accused, and told him it was time he returned to his work in Bombay. Accused suffered in his chest, and, to witness's knowledge, was not subject to fits. When he drank sometimes, he was in a violent passion,

To the foreman: So far as I can judge, I think the accused is weak headed. There has been no insanity in any member of the family.

Sobhaji Sanjee Bhim Chetty, a dealer in arms and ammunition in Dharwar, said one day Jimmie and another man came to his shop and wanted to pledge a revolver. Jimmie told witness that he wanted money on the pledge of a revolver. Witness said he had no money with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott: I did not see the revolver.

To the judge: That was about 20 or 22 days ago from to-day.

ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Binning said that was the evidence he had to offer for the defence. In addressing the jury, the learned counsel said on the jury lay the responsibility of deciding whether the accused was guilty of the most heinous crime that could be brought against a person. Referring to the statements made by the accused to the magistrate, Mr. Binning said the magistrate had no right to ask the accused whether he had fired at the deceased. His business was to see whether there was a *prima facie* case against the accused and to commit him to the Sessions. Counsel said he quite agreed with the last witness, the accused's brother, that accused was a person of weak intellect. That would be evident to anybody who closely watched the proceedings of the case. The accused's case was that there was no intention to kill anybody. The accused's act in firing the revolver was a rash and negligent act; and his defence came under Section 304A of the Penal Code. The accused's firing at Mrs. Mollan was only to frighten her. It was only a threat of an act which would result in his being hanged. In this case, whatever might be the verdict of the jury, there would be something that would be left in doubt, in an unsolved mystery. Counsel urged that there was no motive for the crime. It was alleged that accused fired at Mrs. Mollan, because her husband had caned him three years before. That could not be a motive; such a trifling incident said to have occurred three years previously, could be no motive for such a serious crime as murder. It was no motive; but if it was, then the learned counsel must say there was something wrong with his client's head.

Another important feature of the case was that there was no premeditation. The accused carried a loaded revolver, but according to Courpalais, accused had done so for some days previously without any premeditation and strange as it might appear, he made no attempt whatever to molest Mrs. Mollan or the Fanakens although he had frequent opportunites of doing so. The accused's conduct would have been quite different if he had intended or was bent upon murder. Coming to the evening of the 29th October, the learned council said the accused had no intention whatever to kill anybody. He saw the Mollans and the Fanakens in the early part of the evening, but he did nothing. He went for a walk with his companion towards the head office. The accused had that evening some drink; but the learned counsel did not raise the defence that he was in a state of hopeless intoxication when he fired the revolver. Mrs. Mollan's evidence was actuated with malice when she said that the second shot was aimed at her head. The learned counsel argued that the first three shots did not show that accused had an intention to kill Mrs. Mollan. If she stood up, it would show that she had no fear of being shot down. If she had such fear, the first thing she would have done would be to sink down from trepidation. If the accused intended to shoot Mrs. Mollan, he could have shot her through the heart in an instant. Accused was a good shot: he had performed a feat of great skill in shooting the bird sitting on the telegraph wire; and there was nothing to prevent him from shooting Mrs. Mollan at a shorter distance than the bird. The Mollans had shown great ill-feeling towards the accused, and the Fanakens shewed their malice towards him by the way in which they gave their evidence in this case. Patrick Fanaken straightway perjured himself when he stated that he received at his office all the letters addressed to himself or any member of his family. The tone of the accused's letters to Miss Fanaken belied the evidence of her father that he had intercepted all the letters. The younger brother also made false statements against the accused. The learned counsel argued that so long as the jury had any doubt on any of the points he had referred to, they must find the accused not guilty. Counsel did not deny that his client did fire and thereby committed a rash and negligent act, of which he could be found guilty; but the jury could not find him guilty of murder or attempted murder unless they had no doubt whatever in their minds that he intended to kill Mrs. Mollan,

REPLY FOR THE PROSECUTION,

The Hon. Mr. Scott, in summing up the evidence, remarked that although the accused might be an unsatisfactory character, there was no evidence to show that he was a man of weak intellect. There could be little doubt that the accused harboured resentment against the Mollans during the past three years; and his expression "bloody Mollans" shewed the hatred he bore them. He had been watching the movements of the Mollans on the day of the murder: and there was premeditation as well as motive in the acts of the accused. He had gone about with a loaded revolver and cartridges, which was the best evidence of premeditation. There was this evidence of motive as well as premeditation against the accused. It could not be that he fired the revolver only for frightening Mrs. Mollan. The accused, when arrested, said he was sorry for what he had done. That was quite natural, for repentance comes quickly to a man when he is arrested.

After dealing with the points urged by Mr. Binning, the learned counsel asked the jury to come to the conclusion that the accused was guilty of the murder of St. Clair Fanaken and of attempting to murder Mrs. Mollan with the intention and with the knowledge that his act was likely to cause death.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

His Lordship gave charge to the jury. His Lordship said he would place before them the salient points in the case, and ask them to return the verdict they should under the directions contained in the Judge's charge. Of the law on the subject stated to them already, they must have had a clear grasp; that law, he might say, was absolutely consonant with common sense. If the accused wanted to kill Mrs. Mollan by a revolver-shot, and if he killed St. Clair Fanaken, her brother, instead of her, it was no less a murder under the Indian Penal Code. A revolver, being a death-dealing instrument, it would be for the jury to consider, whether under the circumstances in which the accused fired the shots, he must not be taken to have intended the natural consequences of his acts. It would be for them to judge whether in firing the bullets he did not intend to commit murder, or such bodily injury as was likely to cause death. This was the law on the subject. As a man of ordinary intelligence he must have known the consequences of his acts; but in this connection, it was just as well to clear the atmosphere of what had been said about the accused's intoxication. The Penal Code dealt with this contingency. If a person was incapable of understanding the nature of his acts by reason of the thing which intoxicated him having been administered to him without his knowledge, and against his will, he was not held responsible for his acts. In this case, the intoxication being voluntary on the part of the accused, he was liable to be called to account for his acts. The drink was not much, two glasses; the effect could not have lasted the five hours which intervened. An accused person was, to a certain extent, in an helpless position, and was on that account entitled to a favourable construction of the circumstances bearing on his defence; and the Court was sure, the jury would not fail to place a favourable construction on his defence. Similarly would the jury discard from their mind any questions from the Magistrate, which invited incriminating statements. The Magistrates had the power to put such questions, but it had his (the Judge's) entire disapproval. He thought it to be safer for them to come to a conclusion on the evidence given in the Sessions trial. The question of intoxication did not affect the jury in the circumstances of the case; it would be for the Judge to consider when dealing with the accused. Coming to the incident the jury should remember that the Mollans and Fannkens went out a cheerful party to the Circus; it became, on their return, owing to the incident, a funeral procession.

The jury retired to consider their verdict.

SENTENCE POSTPONED.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict on the first charge of murder, also on the second chargo of attempted murder. But owing to the entire absence of adequate motive, and of any evidence of premeditation the jury specially and strongly recommended the accused to the mercy of the Court.

Mr. Binning asked the Judge to give effect to the recommendation of the jury.

His Lordship, addressing the accused, said the jury had unanimously found him guilty of charges; he entirely agreed with the verdict. Ever since he had perused the papers in his case, he had given the most anxious thought, and had taken into consideration everything urged by his counsel in his favour. The jury had taken a merciful view of his case, and had specially and strongly recommended him to mercy. Having regard to his youth, and to several other considerations in the case, the Court thought the ends of justice would be met if a lighter sentence was passed on him for the crime, namely, transportation for life; but as he was entitled as a European to "penal servitude" instead of transportation, the Court kept over the passing of the final sentence on him till 10-30 this morning.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE OF A NATIVE CHRISTIAN.

THE following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury :—Mathias Noronha, Lewis Marian Pinto, Augustine Pinto, and Camilo Fernandez, Native Christians, were charged with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of Benjamin Vaz, also a native Christian, in a "Koor" or Goanese Club, at Dhobitalao, on 8th October. Mr. Weldon, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Rustom N. Wadia, appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that as there was a festival in the night, the members of the club were drinking, dancing, and enjoying themselves, when up walked, in their midst, Vaz, who was a bully, and demanded money from one or more of them. There was a quarrel, during which Vaz came by injuries, which ultimately resulted in his death. Ten persons were arrested by the Police; two of them had turned King's evidence; three had died of cholera in the Jail; one was down with cholera and four took their trial. Evidence was recorded, and the trial was adjourned till 10-30 this morning.

APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT AGAINST AN ORDER OF ACQUITTAL.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, an appeal preferred by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal of Valabhdas Lalubhey, passed by Mr. Dayaram Gidamal, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, on 6th November 1905, was heard. The Hon. Mr. Boid Scott, Advocate General, instructed by Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Government. Mr. G. R. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the Standard Oil Company of New York. Mr. L. A. Shah, pleader, appeared for the accused Valabhdas, (28,) who was employed as the Standard Oil Company's commission agent at Jalgaum, and who was charged with criminal breach of trust as an agent. In June and July 1905, accused had sold 220 tins to Mohram Abe Kasara of Darangaon at Rs. 3-6-6, per unit of two tins; he had sold at a similar price 440 tins to Bohra Usufali of Jalgaon; and 300 tins to Ziproo Talakchand of Chopada, at Rs. 3-6 per unit of two tins. To the Company he reported the rate at Rs. 3-5 only, and appropriated the difference. Hence the prosecution. Accused was tried on the complaint of Preston Johnstone Beale by Mr. R. D. Bell, First Class Magistrate of Khandesh, and sentenced, on 9th September 1905, to two years' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal by him to the Sessions Judge, the conviction and sentence were reversed. The Judge observed that the accused had admitted, before he was charged, of his having charged more than the sanctioned rate to the constituents; this was in his favour. There was also a reasonable doubt whether the accused had dishonestly disposed of the excess, which was a very small fraction of the sale-proceeds. He might very well have thought that on a proper explanation being given the Company would overlook his acts as it had done in the case of several other departures by him from the agreement. On these grounds, the Sessions Judge gave him the benefit of the doubt, and acquitted him. Against this order the Government appealed. Arguments were heard by the Judges.

DECLARATION OF OWNERSHIP.

(Before Justice BATTY and Justice HEATON.)

YESTERDAY their Lordships disposed of a suit brought by appellant one Savalaram Bhau Pathare and 3 others (who were the original plaintiffs) against the respondent, one Balaji, valad B. Patil (original Defendant) for a declaration of ownership and possession of the plaint property. Mr. G. K. Dandekar appeared for the appellants, the respondent being represented by Mr. S. R. Bakhle.

The Court of the first instance held that the appellant were entitled to the whole property except 12 khans as against the judgement debtor whose interest the respondent had purchased. The Lower Appellate Court has considered the question whether partition was effected in the case and held that no such partition was effected. Apparently its finding is tantamount to a decision that no partition by metand bounds has ever taken place. From subsequent passages in the judgment it seemed to their Lordships that the Lower Appellate Court held that had been such severance of interest and such separate enjoyment as would have converted, what was originally a joint tenancy into a tenancy in common. If the Lower Appellate Court held the joint tenancy was at an end, and that there had been separate enjoyment by Plaintiff of a specific portion, as a tenant in common, the Lower Appellate Court could not revive the joint tenancy though it might have awarded the plaintiff the separate possession of which he had been in enjoyment.

But if that was not the finding, and if the Lower Appellate Court held that the joint tenancy still survived, it should then have awarded joint possession in respect of the whole of the land in suit, and not merely joint possession of the half share. This admittedly raises a difficulty in the case and their Lordships recognise that there are no findings of fact upon which they could pass a decree. The pleaders of the parties think it probable that the parties may arrive at an amicable solution between themselves. A month is allowed in order to admit of their doing so. If they fail to do so within one month the case, their Lordships observed, must be sent back to the Lower Court in order that a finding may be recorded on the issue whether the plaintiff is a joint tenant and entitled to the joint tenancy of the whole property in dispute or is a tenant in common and entitled to the exclusive possession of a definite share, and if so, of what?

A BROACH MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Ramchander Rao the Huzur deputy collecter of Broach has just closed a case in which Mohomed Beg Dildar Beg, a hide and leather merchant of Broach, stood charged at the instance of one Sayed Mahomed Hussain with the offence of having forged a valuable security, to wit, a conveyance of sale of a piece of land with building standing on it. Three other persons who had attested the said document were also charged as abettors. Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the complainant. Whereas the accused were represented by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin Bar-at-law with Mr. Amritlal pleader. The evidence showed that a certain Pinjara rented a piece of land belonging to the complainants ancestors; subsequently he asserted the owner-ship of the land. The complainants ancestors had a recourse to the court of law but they lost the suit in the first court and while the proceedings were pending in the Appellate Court, the complainant entered into an agreement with accused Mahomed Beg to sell the land to him. The complainant alleged he subsequently refused to sell the land and the Pucka deed of sale which was lodged by Mohomed Beg in the Registration office was not prepared or signed by him. In fact it was a forged deed of sale. When the criminal information was first filed the court stayed he proceedings and asked the parties to go to the Civil court. The complainant Mohomed Hussain thereupon filed a suit in the Civil court for a declaration that the said deed was a forgery. The Civil court however refused that relief to the complainant. The Criminal though refused to recognise that judgment of the Criminal court, still on other evidence held that the evidence was of a very unsatisfactory character and ordered the accused to be discharged.

There was also a cross case before the same magistrate in which Mahomed Beg had charged Mahomed Hussain with the offence of cheating him; inasmuch as the Mahomed Hussain had represented that his two younger brothers being minors, and he being their guardian, was in a position to convey the said property. Subsequently when the said deed was lodged before the Registrar the Mahomed Hussain expressed that the said brothers were majors. The magistrate after hearing the evidence in the case discharged the said Mahomed Hussain.

POLICE COURT.

AN ABKARI PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagone Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. B. L. Illava, Abkari Inspector, prosecuted Pandoo Suiwar, a Hindu Koli fisherman for selling one gallon of toddy spirit, without a license from the Abkari Collector.

From the evidence of Superintendent Mayers and other witnesses for the prosecution, it appeared that on information Mr. Illava deputed one Kamlia to purchase some toddy from the accused, and, for that purpose Kamlia was given a five rupee currency-note, the number of which was noted. This bank-note also bore Superintendent Mayer's initials. Late in the evening (of Monday last) Kamalia was searched in presence of a "punch" and was given the currency note to buy toddy of three rupees worth from the accused from his house at Sewri Roliwada. The accused sold him the toddy returning the balance of rupees two to Kamlia. The police then raided the accused's house, which was searched, and the noted five-rupee currency note was found secured in the accused's cupboard. Accused pleaded not guilty to the charge but on evidence he was convicted and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 125 with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. In case the fine was recovered, the whole amount was ordered to be sent to the Collector to be distributed as rewards to the persons who, in the Collector's opinion, deserved them,

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For an exparta Decree.

521-06—M R Vakil Bardayal Kodaimal a firm vs—Goorpartap Hurdayal Dhabidi Dand s

For Consent Decrees.

297-06—Khunderao S an L Miya Saheb Abdulali vs—Purbhudayal Matiundas and others Bhaldhunker K and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

230-06—Ardeser H D and Co—Nathoo Gangaram vs Heinsraj Monarji Payne and Co—Pa t heard.

For further agreement and evidence

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The Bombay Gazette.
THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1906.

EGYPT FOR THE EGYPTIANS.

THE *Times'* protest against the exercise of unwholesome influence by Mustapha Kamel Pacha in Egypt does not come too soon. He has on more than one occasion endeavoured to pose as our friend and to applaud British efforts to administer the country for its own good. But he has consistently encouraged anti-English agitation and British journalists have more than once urged his banishment from Egyptian soil. The charges against the Khedive of complicity in anti-British agitation by supporting *El Lewa* are very serious, but we presume the *Times* is prepared to substantiate the allegations of its correspondent by uncontrovertible evidence, and that its observations on the subject of the traffic in decorations by the Palace have the support of high officials who possess the strongest reason for their accusations. Lord Cromer himself reported intrigue and unrest and the affairs at Denishwai served to illustrate the truth of his assertions. But, unless perhaps in confidential reports to the Foreign Office, he did not lead us to anticipate the condition of affairs now exposed by the *Times*. It cannot be denied that both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury gave undertakings that the British occupation of Egypt should not be permanent and we might ere now have washed our hands of the country but for unforeseen circumstances which necessitated the prolongation of our stay. The country has prospered exceedingly under our guidance, but in their prosperity men have forgotten the causes of it and have blindly blundered into the belief that we are there solely for our own good and that their condition would be even more satisfactory if we left them to themselves. The cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians" is the natural outcome and no doubt Mustafa Kamel Pacha more than any other man would like to see us out that he might carry on his intrigues unchecked and with greater profit to himself. His influence is great and he has unfortunately been allowed too much license to wield it. No one has done so much as he to stir up discontent and disaffection towards ourselves and the capable administrators we have sent to save his country from the tender mercies of such as he.

Of course there are two opinions of Mustafa Kamel. He has been described as an honest and consistent patriot, an astonishingly able man, with great political insight and power of eloquent expression. He takes credit for gaining funds for his country, of trying to awake in Europe some sympathy "with a liberal cause worthy of its assistance, that of reminding Englishmen of their promises so publicly made of restoring Egypt to the Egyptians," and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, it will be remembered, recommended him as worthy of all the help that English Radical Members of Parliament could give him. The same gentleman, writing of the anti-English agitation, some time ago observed "The man in the jaws of the lion calls out for help to the tiger and in the grip of an English officialdom may well cast his eyes at times in the direction of Constantinople." On the other hand he was compelled to acknowledge that "what Mustafa Kamel and the Egyptian nationalists want is Home Rule for Egypt under the Ottoman Crown. Absolute independence they would perhaps prefer but they look at this for the present as too dangerous a freedom." It is not difficult to understand this feeling, which made itself so clearly manifest last summer. Egypt sympathised with Turkey in the frontier dispute and became more demonstrative when they imagined we should come into collision with the Sultan's troops. They may have hoped that Egyptian independence would have been the outcome. They saw the Sultan give way and their resentment was not the less bitter. The Denshawi outbreak was only an evidence of the existing feeling. But it served to enlighten the public at Home as to the situation and led Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons to make a statement, on the authority of Lord Cromer, showing that the natives of that country did not appreciate the good work done under Lord Cromer's rule. Yet Sir Edward Grey gave credit to his opponents so long in office for their achievements in Egypt. He asserted that the lot of the common people had improved immensely and he warned the House against allowing the work we had done in Egypt to be washed away by a rush of fanatical passion. We think there is no fear of such a catastrophe and people at Home accepted the situation as it was explained: that Egypt having been taken out of the control of Turkey, the ulema of that country and the Moslem population generally had been urged, both on the occasion of the naval demonstration regarding Tabah and the unfortunate incident at Denshawai to show their dissatisfaction with British interference in Egypt.

And who was responsible for this display? Principally Mustafa Kamel it was thought; we are now told that the Khedive has assisted in producing the utterly unjustifiable feeling against us. The Khedive will probably have something to say hereafter. Mustafa has already sought to defend himself and his actions; for the charges against him are not new. *El Lewa* is the organ of the Egyptian nationalist party of which Mustafa Kamel is the recognised leader. In it he has asserted that the allegations we frequently levelled against him are made by the enemies of Egypt and those who have an interest in deceiving Great Britain. Anyhow he cannot and does not seek to deny the authorship of many inflammatory articles in *El Lewa*. Take an example from the issue of March 26 last: "The Egyptian would commit the crime of treason to his country if he neglected, forgot or feigned to forget a right which some of the men of the occupying nation and some of the usurpers uphold. It is the right to live, the right to existence, the right to honour, the right to independence. How can he neglect it, forget it or pretend to forget it?" Then again "we consider life without independence as a martyrdom and humiliation to which death would be preferable. What we want is Egypt for the Egyptians and have no other aim in view but the independence of our country." The desire for independence is a very natural and laudable aspiration. But we fear if any Indian journal had dubbed us usurpers and written in the above strain, the Oriental Translator or the Reporter on the Native Press would have placed himself in communication with the Public Prosecutor and we should have read of "Another Native Editor in Trouble." Not long ago had an Anglo-Indian editor permitted his pen such freedom deportation would have followed. Our quotations from *El Lewa* are from the mildest of its articles. The native press in Egypt seems to enjoy greater liberty than ours dare hope for, a liberty which deteriorates into license. There is greater freedom of speech too, or Mr. Blunt would long ago have been gagged. We doubt if even Mustafa Kamel Pacha has given utterance to more disloyal or more mischievous sentiments than he. His "Atrocities of Justice under British Rule in Egypt" was as culpable as any of Mustafa Kamel's lucubrations, and he, if any one has encouraged the belief that all reforms which have been effected, have been the fattening of the ox for the slaughter, the preparation of Egypt for the annexation. There is no such intention on the part of British Statesmen. But there is a development of ingratitude and disaffection which will have to be dealt with and we hope for his own sake that the Khedive may be able to disprove the charge of complicity and to prove beyond all doubt that the Palace is free of the intrigue alleged against it. As the *Times* observes while British influence prevails in Egypt the fountain of honour must be absolutely above suspicion.

INDIA AND THE SHIPPING BILL.

THE energies of Mr. Harmood Banner in the matter of the Shipping Bill seem likely to have considerable effect. While much of the object of the Bill is to secure greater safety in shipping, there are other effects, which must follow on its provisions, no less important. Foreign shipping at all British ports is in a position to ignore our regulations and it is certainly an anomaly that what is forbidden to British traders should be allowed to foreign competitors. We may ignore the question of safety to a great extent because there can be no adverse opinions on any scheme which makes for the welfare of passengers and sailors. The point on which there is likely to be controversy is the imposing of a law which takes away from the foreign vessels the old immunity from loading regulations, in fact the favoured treatment which allowed that extra profit in working which means dividends. Mr. Lloyd George recently objected to the extension of the provisions of the Bill to India and the Crown Colonies on the ground that it would provoke a protest. If such a protest could have any value at all it would simply mean that the regulations on British shipping should be relaxed to bring them down to the level governing foreign vessels. That this cannot be right is obvious. On what grounds, therefore, a protest can be raised we fail to see. As matters stand British shipping is seriously handicapped and the remedy is so simple that a stroke of the pen can effect all that is desired. The last published returns relating to the sea-borne trade and navigation of British India shows that in 1904-05 the total number of foreign vessels entered in British Indian ports was 416 with an aggregate of 795,506 tons. The number cleared was 973 of 2,181,062 tonnage comparing with 1,490 British vessels of 3,011,117 tonnage entered and 1,660 with a tonnage of 3,392,698 cleared. Thus approximately a fifth of the tonnage entered and a little less than half that cleared was foreign. It must not be forgotten that a not inconsiderable part of the foreign shipping is engaged in passenger traffic carrying British subjects who, travelling from a British port, have every right to expect that no element of danger, avertable by the application of regulations, should exist. As regards the carriage of merchandise the present position can only be likened to the levying of duty on imported raw material while free trade is granted to foreign made goods. In the scope of the Shipping Bill there is no room for the subject of tariff reform. It matters nothing to shipowners whence their cargoes come, whether from England or Germany or France but it matters very much that there should be two classes of shipping, one subject to regulations and one free from them. We hope that the Bill will pass into law with the least possible amount of amendment and we also hope Mr. Harmood Banner will be successful in inducing the India Office and the Government of India to apply the regulations to all shipping in India regardless of protests raised by Foreign Governments on behalf of interested parties who have too long enjoyed their harvest.

DTHALA.

MR. MORLEY'S reply to Mr. Wilson as to why India gives up the hill-station of Dthala, unfortunately will not lead many Members of Parliament to turn up the files of Hansard to see what the Secretary of State meant when he said the withdrawal was in accordance with the statement made in the House of Lords on the 30th March 1903. If they did, they might express dissatisfaction with the reply. On the occasion referred to Lord Reay asked for papers on the subject of the negotiations with Turkey regarding the demarcation of the boundary between the Vilayet of Yemen and the British sphere of influence to the north of Aden. Lord Lansdowne, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied, explaining that the interest in the tribes adjoining Aden and the desire to exert influence over them was not a question of recent origin; nor had the right ever been seriously challenged by the Turkish Government. After troubles on the Amiri border the Turkish Government of their own accord, proposed to the British Government that the boundaries of the Nine Tribes should be delimited by a Joint Commission. Before that was effected encroachments began and points within the tribal territory were occupied by the Turks. Under pressure from the British Government the Turkish troops withdrew and to the Amiri Chief his rightful position was restored, the work of delimitation then proceeding. Lord Lansdowne declared that it was the intention of the British Government that the boundary should be respected, but he could not answer for the Turks notwithstanding that they had asked for the the delimitation. He explained that Government "never desired to interfere with the internal domestic affairs of the tribes. On the other hand they had throughout made it perfectly plain that they should not tolerate the interference of any other Power with them. With regard to the Aden garrison, they had been obliged to increase it considerably in view of the state of unrest which arose in the district, but he felt very confident, although he had no authority from his military advisers to say so, that when the country settled down it would be probable to largely reduce the force now on the spot." Not a word about Dthala; but we suppose Mr. Morley justifies his action by the last sentence given above. If we could be sure that the Government would also act in accordance with the determination of its predecessors to see that no other Power stepped in, there might be no objection to the abandonment of the outpost. Unless they act upon that determination too the Turks will be on our flank to the east of Aden and we shall have the Sultan presenting Germany with Makalle or Hanta as the reward of her friendship. If we linger at Dthala this would be an impossibility. The Red Desert protects the Hadramaut from Turkish aggression on the north and Oman on the East; only by way of Dthala can the Turk break in. The loss of a health station is but of secondary importance in the present case.

THE BURMA OIL COMPANY.

THE scheme for putting the Burma oil fields in the best possible position for successful competition would seem to be progressing rapidly. Scarcely has the *Gazette of India* announced that permission has been granted to construct the pipe line, than the news is telegraphed, from England, that contracts for two hundred and seventy-five miles of piping have been placed in Glasgow and America. It seems a pity that the contract should be split up in such a way that part of it goes to America, though, no doubt, there are good enough reasons for the decision of the Company. Judging from the numerous advertisements, in engineering papers, of firms which devote themselves almost solely to the making of pipes, it might be supposed that England could quite well deal with the whole order, large though it be. The scheme is an enormous one and one that promises a future of great prosperity for the Burma Fields. As we pointed out when commenting on the sanction of Government it is essential that the handling of the oil should be reduced to a minimum. The present system of bringing it down the river is extremely cumbersome despite the eulogy given it by a technical contemporary, and the pipe line when completed will not only ensure greater speed in delivery but enormous economy in delivery. Given these two, Burma will become one of the most formidable oil supplying countries in the world and should not find it difficult to reap a rich harvest out of the misfortunes of Baku and the general attitude which has been adopted towards the American Oil Trust. A Home paper recently announced that America had at last forced Burma into joining the Trust, but there has been no confirmation of this and many incidents point to the fact that there is little possibility of such a thing happening. For the present the Burma Oil Company is to be congratulated on the energy it is displaying.

A SON OF EMPIRE.

SIR HENRY SEYMOUR King, says Reuter this morning, has been presented by his constituents with an address in a gold casket in celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of his election. Sir Henry, who is, of course, well-known in India, does not now become the recipient of a complimentary document from his loyal Hullians for the first time. Six years ago Sir Henry received a corporate compliment from Hull, when, at the end of fifteen years' representation of one of its constituencies in Parliament, he was made a freeman of the city. The Crown had honoured him for his services to India; so have Indian Civil Service servants; yachting clubs have laid their guerdons at his feet; he has metaphorically snatched a laurel from every mountain worth climbing, and has gathered in his travels mementoes of most peoples, nations, and languages. Altogether, he is a man of many interests and honours. Not only has the banking house of which he is the head extensive operations in India as well as in England; it has one unique record. It was originally a publishing house, as well as a banking business. Smith Elder and Co., which gave us the priceless "Dictionary of National Biography," was once part of King and Co. Sir Seymour turns now mainly to his yacht for recreation, but he has had some terrific experiences as a mountaineer, has been frozen-up on heights previously unscaled and there eaten his meals reduced to blocks of solid ice. One of the pinnacles he first mastered was that which brought the ex-Prime Minister's brother to his death. And the good folk of Hull are not the only people who have delighted to pay honour Sir Henry King. Not long ago the residents of Kensington presented him with his portrait in honour of his mayoralty of that fashionable Borough. Sir Henry is an Essex man, whose first view of this world was obtained from a window in Dickens's dear old village of Chigwell.

SIR HENRY COTTON AND THE NEW PROVINCE.

No doubt the magistrates of Madapore and Perajgunge contravened orders if they attended and took part in a meeting either in favour of or against the partition of Bengal. But the circumstances were not quite similar to, say, the delivery of a speech at a Congress meeting. If they erred at all it was in the excess of their zeal to assist Government in seeing its resolutions faithfully carried out and in paving the way to an amicable settlement. Strictly speaking they were wrong, but their action was not only well-intentioned, but productive of good and there was no need for Sir Henry Cotton's question. The Indian Provincial Governments have ample means for dealing with their officers.

MR. ARBUTHNOT failure relief fund has totalled Rs. 42,683.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Kagoshima Maru" left Singapore for Colombo yesterday.

THE German East Africa Line steamer "General" arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday morning.

CAPTAIN MURPHY, of the Suffolk Regiment, officiates as Adjutant of the Calcutta Light Horse.

THE Naval Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies will arrive in Calcutta on board the H.M.S. "Hermes" on the 17th of December.

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OUR SHORT STORY.

WHAT CON DID.

BY

DOROTHY BAIRD.

(Author of "By the Path of the Storm," etc.)

(Concluded from Tuesday's issue.)

CON'S good night to Bernard was somewhat strained and cold after this encounter, and Elise dreaded being questioned when they should be alone for the night. But Con said nothing to her till the following morning when they were busy over the drawing-room flowers.

"Do you think Mr. Stokes is fast?" she asked carelessly, bending over her bowl of creamy roses in order to hide her face.

Elise was glad that her bowl was ready to place on the shelf so that she need not reply at once. Had she been able to lie with an unfaltering tongue and unblushing cheek, assuredly she would have done so, for Elise's character, like her body, had a crook in it. Her face was quite calm when she turned round again.

"No worse than anyone else," she said. "Of course there were rumours about him in the spring, but in a village like this there is always gossip about someone."

Con tore the leaves from a rose-spray with a vicious gesture.

"There is never smoke—" she began firmly.

"But, Con, there was every excuse. He had no one to speak to and nothing to do. I am sure—"

But she stopped short. Con was paying no attention to her. She was looking out into the sunlit garden and its wealth of flowers.

"Poor girl," she was saying, half to herself, with lips that trembled suspiciously, "poor, poor girl."

And Elise raged inwardly against her own stupidity. She would have given anything to take back her accusing excuse.

"It is her fault!" she exclaimed, stamping her foot. "She might have known that he would never look at her."

"Apparently he has looked at her—to amuse himself," replied Con bitterly. "But it is she who suffers," she added under her breath.

Perhaps it was Con's coldness to Bernard, or perhaps it was the young man's very evident misery which aroused Mrs. Robert's suspicions. Be that as it may, she insisted on accompanying the young people when they started for their usual walk, the following evening, and she would not allow Con to stay indoors when she pleaded a headache.

"Nonsense, child," she said. "The walk will do you good."

And Con went, though it must be confessed that she was very pale and silent as they paced the lanes.

"Come Elise," said Mrs. Roberts in an undertone, as they turned to retrace their steps. "Let us lag behind. There is something wrong between those two. We will give them an opportunity of making it up."

Accordingly they lingered behind, plucking the tall grasses from the hedgerow banks, and listening to a blackbird who was evidently loath to go to bed while the other two climbed the hill before them and passed through the white gates of the Grange.

It was quite dark when they climbed the hill, and before they reached the gates Bernard passed through them, hurrying like a man who has received some hurt. Mrs. Roberts was too busy talking of Con's marriage to notice him, but Elise saw his white, set face and noted his hang-dog air, and her heart sank like lead. Her sentimental thoughts went directly to the mill-race, for a rejected lover was always desperate to her mind.

They found Con seated quietly in the Drawing-room with a book in her hands, but she laid it aside as they entered.

"Well?" said Mrs. Roberts, meaningly. She thought it time that even Con, the most reserved of girls where her inmost feelings were concerned, should take her mother into her confidence.

"Well," responded Constance casually.

"Have you nothing to tell me?" ventured Mrs. Roberts, making as though she would approach and caress her pretty daughter.

But Con perceived the movement, and she lay back in her chair, stretching out her arms and yawning.

"Nothing whatever," said she, with an attempt at her usual gaiety. "Except that it is very hot."

Elise from the background saw the paleness of her cheeks and the strained look about her white lips.

"You had best come up to bed if you are as tried as all that," she said sharply, but there was a soft look in her eyes which made Con understand, and the two girls escaped together to the shelter of their room. Elise respected her sister's reserve. She just lighted her candle and left her in silence, only her good-night kiss was very tender.

"Con is ridiculous," said Mrs. Roberts when Elise reappeared in the drawing-room. "But they must make it up as others do. It is only a lover's quarrel. They are sure to make it up to-morrow."

But Bernard did not come the next day to make it up, nor the day after, and then one morning as they sat at breakfast there came the astounding news that Mary Alder of the Mill was engaged to young Stokes of Abbey Farm. Mrs. Roberts and Elis exclaimed with astonishment. Con turned first red, then pale, but she showed no surprise.

"It can't be true," said Mrs. Roberts. She was always loath to believe facts which went against her wishes.

But a note from Bernard left no room for doubt Mrs. Roberts had to acknowledge herself convinced.

"He has done it out of spite," she said vindictively, turning to Con. "I suppose you refused him on Tuesday night. You are a fool, child, you have ruined his life and your own. You will never get such another chance."

But Con merely bit her lip and toyed with her breakfast in silence.

They saw nothing, or next to nothing of Bernard for the next few months, for Mrs. Roberts flatly refused to have anything to do with a man who she affirmed, had behaved disgracefully, and she took care that her daughters had nothing to do with him either.

But when Bernard and Mary came back from their long honeymoon, Mrs. Roberts' curiosity overcame her pride, and she went to call. The rumours of the changes at Abbey Farm had in no wise outstripped the truth. The house was artistically decorated and handsomely furnished. Bernard had spared neither pains nor expense to make everything beautiful for his bride, and Mrs. Roberts fumed inwardly at the sight of what Con had lost. Outwardly she was affable and condescending. After all, Mary was refined, and she had brightened up wonderfully under her husband's careful guidance.

She played the hostess very prettily, telling them of the places they had visited during the honeymoon—places she had dreamed of all her life, and which she had never dared to hope she might see for herself, and there was perfect happiness in her commonplace little face, in her grey eyes vibrating in the tones of her gentle voice. Con's eyes glistened as she saw and heard.

Then after tea, Mary and Bernard walked with them to the gate, for the garden was in a blaze of glory with tulips and hyacinths, and they must needs come and show it off. Mrs. Roberts walked on in front, pouring matronly advice into Mary's ears, and the other three followed, chattering and laughing, much as they had done in the old times.

"Well, you *do* seem happy," exclaimed Elise, as they drew near the gate. Then she remembered, and she could have bitten her tongue out with vexation. She was always making blundering speeches.

But she need not have feared. Bernard's answer came straight and firm.

"Yes, I am happy," he said. "Happier than I ever thought to be or deserve to be—" he added lower, and his eyes rested affectionately on Mary.

Con turned impulsively, and held out her hand.

"I am so glad," she said heartily, and they turned to go.

It was a very ordinary thing to say to a friend, who has just acknowledged his newly-married happiness, and Con said it whole-heartedly. Yet Elise, who knew her sister well, heard that in her voice which brought the ready tears to her eyes.

Why should Con suffer any more than Mary? Poor, pretty, brave Con!

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NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIAN.

THE new Ordinance has greatly perturbed the spirit of the Indians in South Africa, and the deputation which waited on Lord Elgin to protest against this grave addition to their catalogue of grievances was so deeply moved that rather strong language was used by some of the members constituting it. Sir M. M. Bhownagree said the position had become "desperately acute," and declared that if their wrongs were left unredressed, the moral effect of the inability of Government to cope with the evil, on the minds of the people of India, would not be complimentary to the power and *prestige* of the rulers. Lord Elgin himself set an example of self-restraint, and his reply, though it was sympathetic so far as it went, was a combination of candeur and circumspection. Whether his reply would have been more sympathetic if some of the utterances of the deputation had been less strongly worded, is a speculation upon which it is idle to enter. Had such, however, been the case, it is conceivable that his Lordship might not have made a pointed reference in his speech to a telegram received by him from some Indians actually approving of the Ordinance. It is too absurd to be taken as a genuine expression of opinion of even a fraction of the Indian settlers and does not deserve to be taken into any account. Indians are naturally indignant at the hardships and the galling inequalities and injustice to which their countrymen are subjected in the Transvaal, and some of our publicists and politicians in this country are inclined to doubt the sincerity of the sympathy expressed from time to time, by the Home Government, because it is not confirmed forthwith by the exercise of the right of Veto possessed by the Crown. These men betray their ignorance of the policy which has governed the relations of Great Britain with her colonies ever since the American war of Independence. Lord Elgin was fully sensible of the dangers and difficulties of the Indian problem in South Africa, when he told his hearers that "the views of the white population of South Africa must be recognised to the uttermost, consistent with British principles of administration, in the settlement of this question." There can be but one line of policy consistent with these principles, and that is to accord a fairer and better treatment to the Indians. But our rulers cannot afford to ignore altogether the feelings of the colonists in a matter which appeals so strongly to their prejudice and self-interest, unless they are prepared to go to extremes; and any dispute which threatens to end in a civil war can be justified by nothing short of a dire and inevitable necessity.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

THE plea of the *Times* for giving assistance to, and befriending Indian Students in England is commendable for various reasons. Their growing *penchant* for politics needs to be set within due limits. They can harmlessly indulge their patriotism by forming societies on the lines of the Oxford or the Cambridge Union, where they may exercise their intellect by discussing the *pros* and *cons* of public questions. But it is vain to expect them to resist the temptation of dabbling in politics, especially in view of the encouragement they receive from their elders. There is not much to object to their attending the political meetings held in London for the airing of Indian grievances; but it is not quite excusable that they should be rowdy or uproarious in their expression of sympathy with views which win their applause in proportion to their violence. It is unfortunate that during their stay in England they imbibe, under existing conditions, an antipathy to the British rule which they carry back to their homes. Indian students have very few opportunities of knowing the English people and studying their home-life and their institutions. They resolve themselves usually into coteries of their own countrymen, which are again subdivided into an inner circle comprising men of the same caste and creed. Their ideas of English life and society are only gathered from a residence in cheap and inferior boarding houses. Arriving in England at a susceptible age, and dazzled by their entirely novel environments, not a few of them become moral and social wrecks within a few years, and many are the parents in India who rue the day when they sent their sons to England for education. If there were a good and efficient organization to guide and befriend them, to encourage them to lead a clean and healthy life, to save them from social perils and political excesses, it would be hailed as a blessing by many an anxious parent in India. For such an organization to be of any real use, sufficient funds are required, in the first place, and we may hope that the powerful appeal of the *Times* will bear fruit. I wish the Indian student to have a just appreciation of whatever is good in John Bull, and to perceive that the British rule of India is not the unmixed evil that they are taught to believe in some quarters.

PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

IT is about two years since the Government and Corporation agreed between themselves to raise a loan of ten lakhs for providing better accommodation for some of the worst housed primary schools of Bombay. The Government of India, who have taken an unconscionably long time in considering the proposal have declared that, as the statutory responsibility to provide for primary education rests with the Municipality, the local Government must not share with the Corporation the responsibility of raising the loan. This is but a technical objection which will present no difficulties against the scheme being carried out, as the Bombay Government have nevertheless, expressed their readiness to pay a moiety of the cost, although they will not hold themselves directly responsible with the Corporation in respect of the contemplated loan. The Corporation have referred the communication to a Committee which let us hope, will not sit brooding over it very long. The necessity of improved accommodation for the elementary schools is recognized as very urgent, and another strong arguments in favour of expediting the matter is furnished by the steady rise which is taking place in the value of landed property in Bombay. The proposed loan will meet the requirements of but a small fraction of the 70 or 80 schools which, I believe, are under the Joint Schools Committee. As it will be many years before special buildings can be provided for all those schools, the best available houses should be hired, meanwhile, by the Committee, and it may be fairly presumed that they are fully alive to their duty in this respect.

EUROPEANS IN THE CORPORATION.

Some of the native papers of Bombay are greatly agitated by the report of a European combination to secure more adequate representation for their community on the New Corporation next year. They conjure up visions of a powerful European combine formed with the object of swamping the native element in the Corporation and stifling the voice of the natural and legitimate representatives of the ratepayers. Subservient to the official nod and wink, it is imagined that it will ever be ready to vote to order, and it is further credited with the dark design to humble the pride and cripple the power of the Goliath of the Corporation. The rumours are a travesty and an extravagant exaggeration of the simple fact that some signs are visible on the part of Europeans of an endeavour to shake off their apathy and indifference in regard to local self-Government in Bombay. Indeed, Europeans have, so to speak, been effectually talked out of the Corporation, and so great is their disinclination to sit listening to Municipal eloquence two afternoons in the week throughout the year, that Government nomination sometimes goes a-begging among them. Things were not in such a bad way in the eighties and nineties, when men like Captain Selly and Captain Martin, Mr. Sealy and Professor Peterson, Mr. Duxbury and Sir Henry Morland were taking an active interest in the Municipal life of the city and making their influence felt in the Corporation. They discussed questions with a refreshing freedom and independence, and there is no reason to apprehend that their successors will not be quite as serviceable. There are some Europeans in the existing Corporation who are among its most useful members, but unless the European element is strengthened, it cannot exercise the influence desired by it.

(Continued on page 6.)

THE BENGAL DISTURBANCES.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Agitating Officials Criticised.

THE EVACUATION OF DTHALA.

INDIA AND THE SHIPPING BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

In the House of Commons, Sir Henry Cotton called attention to the participation of the Deputy Magistrates at Maddapore and Serajgunge in the demonstrations in favour of the maintenance of Partition.

Mr. Morley said that no doubt the Local Government would take the necessary steps to enforce the rules prohibiting officials from taking sides in any Political controversy.

Mr. Wilson asked why India gives up the hill station of Dthala, which is a good sanitorium for troops.

Mr. Morley said that a permanent location at Dthala was never sanctioned and that the withdrawal was in accordance with the statement made in the House of Lords on the 30th March, 1903.

Government never desired to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Tribes.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

Mr. Harmood Banner asked Mr. Morley whether he had considered the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Bill in view of applying its provisions for the safety of life in all ships sailing from India.

Mr. Morley said that, as soon as the Bill becomes law, he would consult the Indian Government regarding desirable amendments to the Indian Regulations.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The House of Lords has read the Merchant Shipping Bill a second time.

THE TRANSVAAL ORDINANCE.

Deputation of M.Ps.

APPEAL FOR DEFERRED ACTION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

A Deputation consisting of Mr. Harold Cox, Sir Charles Schwann, Sir William Brampton Gurdon, Mr. Rees, Sir Henry Cotton, and Sir J. Brunner, representing the meeting held yesterday of sixty Liberal Members, waited on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in reference to the Transvaal Asiatic Ordinance and urged anyhow that the Ordinance should not be sanctioned until self-government is given to the Colony.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman gave a sympathetic hearing and promised to confer with Lord Elgin.

ANOTHER BANQUET TO MR. NAOROJI.

The South African Deputation.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

The National Democratic League has given a banquet to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, ever which Sir John Jardine, M.P., presided. Mr. John Ward M.P., Labour Member for Stoke-on-Trent, spoke and said that the Labour party sympathised with the Indian desire to have representative native institutions.

The Premier expressed his cordial sympathy with the British Indian Deputation from the Transvaal and promised to consult Lord Elgin.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE FRAUDS.

Prosecution Commences.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The first series of Insurance trials has begun in the United States Supreme Court.

PRESENTATION TO SIR H. SEYMOUR KING.

A Notable "Coming of Age."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The Electors of Hull have presented Sir H. Seymour King with an address in a gold casket to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of his election.

THE BURMA OIL COMPANY.

Progress of the Pipe Line Scheme.

LARGE ORDERS PLACED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28

The Burma Oil Company has placed contracts with the American and Glasgow firms for 275 miles of pipe lines to convey the oil from the wells to the seaboard.

THE MOROCCO IMBROGLIO.

French Squadron Goes to Tangier.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

A French squadron has sailed from Toulon for Tangier.

DISTRESS IN CHINA.

Wide-spread Floods and Starvation.

SELLING OF CHILDREN AND LAWLESSNESS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Reuter (Shanghai) wires that an international Committee appeals to Europe and America for relief of the distress in North Kiangsu when the floods have devastated over fifty thousand square miles.

Ten million people are on the point of starvation and many are selling their children and cattle. The country is lawless.

THE EDUCATION CONTROVERSY.

TWO DEMONSTRATIONS.

National Liberals Condemn the Lords.

THE PREMIER JOINS THE THREATENERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Mass Meetings have been held of the National Liberal Federation and the Congregational Union. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed and a resolution was passed condemning the action of the House of Lords over the Education Bill.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman wrote that the Bill was a travesty of its original form. We cannot have any tampering with the main principles and failing an arrangement which would not prejudice the cause of education a way must be found to carry out the wishes of the country.

NO TAMPERING WITH PRINCIPLES.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's statement to the Meeting of the National Liberal Federation said: "We can have no tampering with the Principles of the Education Bill which is a recognised declaration of war against the Peers."

THE PORTSMOUTH COURT-MARTIAL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The Court Martial at Portsmouth has sentenced another stoker to eighteen months' hard labour and to be dismissed the service for attempting to strike an officer.

NEW WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Superiority of Poulsen's over the Marconi System.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Sir William Preece, presiding at a demonstration in honor of the Dane, M. Poulsen's new wireless system of continuous electric waves, said that it meant the death-knell of the present system of wireless telegraphy. M. Poulsen was confident of trans-Atlantic transmission.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

The Kerbela Dispute.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT DESIRED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

A despatch from Constantinople says that the Turks are now more desirous to come to an understanding regarding the Turco-Persian delimitation dispute and have fully complied with the Persian demand in connection with the Kerbela incident including the dismissal of the Vali of Baghdad and the abolition of the disputed tax.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Acute Distress in the Volga Provinces.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Famine is raging in several of the Volga provinces and the distress is terrible.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FOOT BALLERS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The South African footballers have defeated Dublin University by 28 to 3.

SIR JAMES LA TOUCHE'S DEPARTURE.

The Vaishya Representative Deputation.

SYMPATHETIC REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 28.

Sir James La Touche received a representative deputation from the Vaishya community at Government House, Allahabad, on Tuesday, and replying to the farewell Address regretted that the Mahasabha had not been able to make much progress with the marriage reform and ceremonial expenditure, but congratulated them on the success of their efforts for developing new industries and improving old ones.

Referring to the Swadeshi movement Sir James said:—"We have heard a great deal lately of the so-called Swadeshi movement. If that movement is directed into the proper channel and an attempt is made not to establish a senseless boycott of imported goods—merely because they are imported—but to improve and develop manufacture in India of such goods as are required for Indian consumption and can be produced at as cheap a rate and of as good a quality as they can be produced elsewhere—then the movement will be productive of lasting good to India."

The Lieutenant-Governor denied the suggestion that the Vaishya community has been excluded from enlistment in the police.

Referring to another point in the address the Lieutenant-Governor said :—

"You express apprehension that you may be deprived of your hereditary agricultural pursuits by operation of some future Legislative enactment. Of one thing you may rest assured, that is, that it never has been and never will be the policy of the Government to do anything which may tend to the removal from the soil of those who have ancestral claims—whether as landholders or cultivators. Any legislation which may be introduced will operate in the direction of giving greater security of tenure; and where the members of your community have enjoyed possession of land for generations, you need have no anxiety lest their rights should be overlooked. For my part, I believe in the value of friendly, helpful and neighbourly relations, which usually prevail between long-established land-owning families and tenants of land. The tie between them is not one of profit or percentage on capital. It is based on intimacy handed down from father to son; on community of interest, and on the fact that the legitimate authority of the landlord is neither abused by him nor resented by the tenant.

THE old doors to the temple of Kangra, which were so damaged during the great earthquake of April, 1904, as to be irreparable, are to be replaced by new ones. The original doors are of considerable artistic merit and contain some ivory decoration in the Sikh Style of design. The Kangra Temple Restoration Committee has very generously handed these over to the Lahore Museum, and the Curator has proceeded to Kangra to arrange for their careful transit to the plains.

LORD MINTO'S TOUR.

RECEPTION BY THE RAJAH OF JHIND.

Evening Festivities.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, SANGRUR NOVEMBER 27.

To-day at 11 a.m. His Highness the Raja paid a special visit to His Excellency and at 12 noon His Excellency returned the visit, driving to His Highness' palace, the route being decorated and a Guard of honour, with Colours and the Band of the Imperial Service Troops being formed up at the palace.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE GIRLS SCHOOL.

At the conclusion of the speech of the Raja of Jhind Her Excellency Lady Minto laid the foundation stone and was presented with a beautiful silver trowel.

OPENING OF NEW LINES FOR IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

His Excellency and party then returned to the Camp, and at 5 p. m., His Highness the Raja, accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy to the new Imperial Service Lines which His Highness has built for his Infantry Regiment.

On arrival at the Lines His Highness conducted Their Excellencies to a Shamiana which had been pitched close to the Guard Room, a Guard of Honour with Colours and Band being drawn up in front.

His Highness here delivered a long speech.

At the conclusion of His Highness' opening address the Viceroy spoke in the following terms :—

"Your Highness,—I am very glad to be present here to-day and to open the new Lines which Your Highness has built for the Imperial Service Infantry which is a striking testimony to your loyal determination to support the Military power of the Empire. I am well acquainted with the Military history of your State and of your people. The two guns at the entrance to these Lines bear witness to the gallant deeds of the Soldiers of Jhind whose descendant have in later years shared with the British Troops in the honours of more than one Campaign, in one of which—the Afghan War of 1878 and 1879—I can claim to have been their comrade in arms. And though, Your Highness, for the last ten years they have not had the good fortune of being on service, a good fortune for which every soldiers longs—yet I hope that you will tell your officers and men from me I cannot but, indeed, share in their anxiety. As to their warlike opportunity for the future—for, after seeing for myself the efficiency of Your Highness' troops and the magnificent physique of the men who compose them—I cannot but feel how welcome any offer Your Highness might make of their services would be to any General about to take the field.

"I am very sorry that General Sir Stuart Beatson has been unavoidably prevented from being present and seeing the fine troops whose welfare and efficiency he has so much at heart.

"I have very great pleasure in opening the New Lines of Your Highness' Imperial Service Infantry, and I am glad to hear that Your Highness proposes to celebrate the anniversary of to-day's ceremony by an annual holiday."

Here His Excellency pulled a rope, and a flag fell away from the stone on the top of the Guard Room which disclosed an inscription beautifully carved giving the battle honours of the Regiment and stating that His Excellency had opened the new Barracks.

Afterwards His Highness and Major Ball, the Inspecting Officer, conducted His Excellency round the Barracks, explaining everything to him. His Excellency expressed great admiration for everything he had seen and congratulated His Highness on the smartness of the men.

His Excellency then returned to Camp.

In the evening a Banquet was held and there was a fine display of fireworks.

THE STATE BANQUET.

The Viceroy in his speech at the State Banquet at Jhind said :—

Your Highness,—I cannot sufficiently thank Your Highness for the magnificent welcome extended to me on my first visit as Viceroy to your State, and for the kind terms in which you have proposed the health of Lady Minto and myself.

As your Highness has pointed out, my visit to Jhind is not without some mutual interest to your people and to myself, in that it would seem to renew the connection between the House of Jhind and my family which commenced in the administration of my ancestor Lord Minto nearly one hundred years ago, when he strove so earnestly to preserve the independence of the Phulkian States. Ever since the early days of the last century, when British power was sorely pressed throughout the world, and when in India Lord Lake was struggling hard to maintain the supremacy of British Arms, the State of Jhind showed itself a true friend. And in later campaigns in the terrible struggle of '57, in the Afghan War of '78 and '79, and in Tirah in '97 the soldiers of Your Highness' State have stood shoulder to shoulder with British Troops.

I have already told Your Highness to-day how deeply impressed I am with the splendid soldierly bearing of the force you have so patriotically dedicated to the service of the Empire. I hope that the new Lines which I have had the great pleasure of opening will contribute largely to its comfort and happiness. The Lines have been planned with every care and forethought and I congratulate Your Highness on having provided accommodation which it would be hard to rival throughout India.

Lady Minto and I will always remember the magnificence of our reception by Your Highness, the wonderful camp—a perfect fairy scene which you have arranged for us—the brilliant illumination of your city, and the hearty welcome of your people. We wish that our stay amongst them could have been longer.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I will ask you to drink to the health of our distinguished and courteous host with every good wish for his happiness and the future prosperity of his State. I give you the health of His Highness the Rajah of Jhind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

Lord and Lady Minto arrive at Delhi on the morning of the 3rd proximo and will be accommodated in Circuit house.

Sir Charles Rivaz arrives two days earlier and intends staying for about ten days.

The Nwabs of Loharu, Patodi and Dojana, and the Sardar of Kulsia will also be at Delhi during the Viceregal visit and will exchange visits with the Viceroy on the afternoon of the 3rd on which day also the Darbaris and Honorary Magistrates etc. will be presented to His Excellency.

THE MOTOR-BUS IN INDIA.

Introduction into Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

To morrow, Wednesday, the Motor-Bus will, for the first time, ply for hire in the streets of Calcutta running between Howrah and Dalhousie Square. It will carry thirty-five passengers inside and outside, and weighs about three tons.

THE MADRAS LEPER COLONY.

Crippled by Arbuthnot's Failure.

ASSISTANCE NEEDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

The Superintendent of the Lepers' Colony at Bapatla in Madras, is in Calcutta attempting to obtain assistance, the Colony having suffered in the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot's firm.

THE VISIT OF THE AMIR.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DURBAR AT AGRA.

The Grand Chapter.

INVITATION TO ALL THE INDIAN CHIEFS.

MANŒUVRES IMPROBABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

The approaching Durbar at Agra has already commenced to cast its glamour over the City Every stick of furniture which can be hired has been hired for the various Camps. Conveyance of the most rattletrap character fetch Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per diem. Tents already swarm all over the place and the circuit of house-grounds are full of them.

Over a lakh of rupees is to be spent on the electric lighting of the fort and camp, the Military Works Service looking after the installation.

The Viceroy has formally invited all the principal Native Chiefs of the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana and Central India to a Grand Chapter at Agra. They number over forty; and some twenty-five Chiefs are expected to attend.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 28.

The *Pioneer* hears from Agra that the preparations for the Durbar there are progressing rapidly without any feverish haste which characterised the proceedings at Delhi towards the end of 1902.

The various camps which may be required can all be pitched along the existing roads, and so the expense and labour of road-making is avoided. Similarly, the arrangements regarding water, supplies, etc., present little or no difficulty. The sites for the Viceroy's and the Lieutenant-Governor's camps in the Park are ideal ones, and ample space has been found on the Parade ground for the Amir's and Lord Kitchener's camps. The Imperial Cadet Corps will be placed conveniently near to the Viceregal enclosure.

Among the Chiefs expected are the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior and the Maharajas of Bikanir and Oudh; also the Maharaja of Benares and Tehri and the Nawab of Rampur, the Rajas of Balrampur, Jehangirabad, Mahmudabad, Partabgarh, Mursan, Mainpuri and Barah, Sir Harnam Singh and Nawab Usuf Ali Khan.

The Oudh Taluqdars will muster in force, and there will be many other smaller notables present.

The Visitors' Camp will be under the supervision of Major Pinhey of the Political Department.

The Chief functions of the gathering will be the interchange of official visits, the Grand Chapter of two Indian Orders in Shah Jahan's marble palace in the fort, and a review of some 30,000 troops.

Any attempt at manœuvres in the highly cultivated country such as surrounds Agra would be too costly, owing to compensation that would have to be paid for crops, and the troops will therefore be assembled for ceremonial purposes only.

Efforts will doubtless be made to give the men some sport in the shape of hockey or football, though nothing so far has been done in this direction.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

Sardar Muhammad Ismail Khan, the Afghan Envoy, has been staying here for some time past paying flying visits to Delhi and Agra to mark progress of the camp being laid out there for his master.

DR. PEARSE'S LECTURE.

Some Damaging Statistics.

DEATHS AND BURIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

Dr. Pearse, Acting Health Officer, Calcutta gave a lecture last night, during which he announced regarding Calcutta that 20 per cent. of the deaths, failed to be registered, and that Calcutta contained 96 private and family burial grounds at which records of interment were imperfect.

Three thousand dead are brought into the City every year, according to computation, and the Mofussil people do not know what becomes of their dead. Till the Plague department took up the enquiry this fact was not known.

Of course it is not the figures that count. The question which jumps up in front of one is from what did those thousands die? It is consoling to know that the department is now aware of these private burying places, and of the cargo of death that comes in year by year.

It will be more comforting when we know that every death and burial is recorded, with the cause of death—but that will be later on.

MR. CARLYLE RENOMINATED.

Member of the Bengal Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to re-nominate the Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with effect from the 5th of December, 1906.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

Mrs. Thurlow of No. 10 Elysium Row, was killed last night, as the result of her horse, attached to her phaeton, bolting in Chewringhee. The animal took fright at a passing tramcar which was travelling pretty fast, and Mrs. Thurlow jumped out, falling on her head. Her skull was fractured and she died in the General Hospital at 3 o'clock this morning.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

Failure of the Calcutta Corporation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

The Calcutta Corporation, after a prolonged discussion, decided that the rule providing that the Press and the public may be required to retire from the Meetings of the Corporation be omitted from their rules.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

The postponement of the Meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council from the 1st to the 15th December, is due to there being no Legislative business ready.

A FRESH election story reaches us from north of the Forth. A farmer was in the Chair at the Radical candidate's meeting, and in introducing the "Importation from the South," said :—"I'll tell ye, freends, what we dinna' want to represent us—we dinna' want a Laird, we dinna' want a capeetalist, an' we dinna want a gentleman. Noo! Our candidate in nin o' the three!"

ALBERT VON LE COQ.

The Great Scientist and Traveller at Srinagar.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 28.

A Correspondent writes from Kashmir :—"So late in the season as November the 17th there turned up in Srinagar an interesting traveller from Leh and the remotest parts of Central Asia. This is Albert Von Le Coq, M. D., the Scientific emissary of the Prussian Government.

During more than two years past he has been making discoveries of sand-buried cities near Turfan and elsewhere in the north-eastern part of Chinese Turkestan, a sort of work associated with the name of Dr. Stein; but the Prussian mission, without trespassing upon his preserve which is in Southern Turkestan around Khotan, sums to have struck soil far richer in antiquities. Whereas all the material results of Dr. Stein's epoch-making first trip were contained in a dozen chests sent to the British Museum. The Germans have sent home well over 200 chests, nearly all of which have gone by the way of Russia, while Von Le Coq has with him 25 chests. The contents consist for the most part of highly artistic paintings upon stucco, or hardened mud often with a background (as in Itay) of gold leaf. Civilization, has thus indicated in the Buddhistic characters deriving their origin from India; and the dates are roughly, a dozen or more centuries ago.

There are about 15 chests full of nothing but precious manuscripts in not less than ten different languages, one of them being wholly an unknown tongue. These show the wonderful meetings and commingligs of people from Syria, and from the Tibet of Manicharus; from Persia and of the China.

These discoveries probably represent the biggest archæological haul since the great days of Layard and Rawlinson.

The present Chief of the Prussian Mission who is still in Turkestan is Dr. Granwedel, who once wrote the Lepcha Dictionary for the Indian Government.

Le Coq's recent travelling companion has been Capt. J. D. Sherer of the Royal Garrison Artillery now stationed at Quetta, Last Spring, Sherer went up into the Pamirs, but finding game rare there wandered on into Chinese Turkestan. Le Coq and he met and foregathered the guests Mr. Macartney at Kashgar, which they left on August 6th. Not far from Khotan they encountered Mr. David Fraser of the "Times."

Sherer and Le Coq left Yarkand on September 15th, and for three weeks their Southward passage was without any special incident except that Sherer began to sicken with what was probably pneumonia and on the 11th of October, in a nameless wild "nullah" at the foot of the Kara Korum Pass, a good bit on the Indian side he became unable to ride further. At the same time as starvation threatened the "Bajauris" in charge of the pack horses, these threatened to bolt and Le Coq spent the night sitting up pistol in hand to prevent his rise from absconding which would have meant death for abandoned Europeans. Next morning Le Coq made a dash for Panarik in order to fetch a fitter for his friend and for supplies. It was necessary to twice cross two bad passes, the Murghi 15,000 and the Sarer 17,800 feet to accomplish this.

After eight days of dreadful hardships Le Coq returned to the lonely "nullah" to find his friend slightly better. During this time, Sherer who was ill and delirious had been well cared for by his Kashmiri servants. He just managed, on October 22nd, in a blinding snow storm, to cross the Sarer. He summoned enough strength to sit on horse back, and was so brought, October 31st, to the Moravian Mission hospital at Leh.

The latest telegram says :—"Sherer slowly improving. Still weak."

POONA VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

Major General Pearson's Advice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 28.

Major General Pearson, C. B., Inspector General of Volunteers inspected the Poona Volunteers this morning, together with the Ganeshkhind Detachment of the Corps and a small number of men of the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers. The inspection took the form of an attack, the general idea of which was this :—An enemy 50 strong had taken refuge near the Wanowrie targets. They were represented by falling plates and chatties filled with water in addition to a few big targets. The Officer commanding the Volunteers was ordered to attack the enemy and drive them out of the position they occupied, the attack to be a frontal one. This was done successfully by rushes from 1,000 to 200 yards range and when the attack was completed not a single falling plate or chattie remained, the percentage of hits being 12.

In addressing the Officers the General said he was very pleased at their appearance and the turn out of the men and the manner in which the attack was carried out. He thought, in view of the disadvantages under which people of Poona laboured in regard to plague, the turn-out was very creditable. He also pointed out sundry defects as to taking cover and considered that if the Officers and the Non-Commissioned Officers were to give a little more attendance to this branch of efficiency, the defects would soon be removed. He added that the L. G. C. had suggested to him that it would be much to the advantage of the Corps if a certain number of Officers and men from the Corps could find it feasible to join the regulars in the forthcoming manœuvres, as they would thereby gain some practical experience of the effects of gun and rifle fire, and learn the value of taking cover at the proper time. He hoped that this was possible.

Captain Rutter, the Adjutant, replied that it would be provided the men could get leave.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

The Calcutta Toast List.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

The Toast List at the St. Andrew's Dinner has now been filled.

General Macdonald will, unfortunately, be unable to be present, but General Scott will reply to the toast of the "Imperial Forces" and the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett will reply to "Our Guests." The health of the President will be proposed by the Secretary, Mr. W. Brown.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

Major Kirby, 42nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 14th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Agra.

Lieutenant E. C Fleming and 2nd Lieutenants H. G. Martin and C. B. Berlington are placed under orders for India for appointment to the Royal Field Artillery.

2nd-Lieutenant Duberly, 90th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred from South Africa to the 8th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee.

Lieutenant Fitzgibon, 53rd Battery, is posted to 11th Battery Royal Field Artillary, Lieutenant Sherrard, 105th Battery, to 84th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and 2nd Lieutenant Marsh 61st Battery to 1st Battery Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant Tomes, 18th Infantry, is transferred to 53rd Sikhs.

The following Officers have been selected for appointment to the Survey Department :—Lieutenant Foster, 58th Rifles; Lieutenat's Cambell Cardew, Morshead and Oakes, Royal Engineers.

Major J. M. Wade is confirmed as an Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer in the Military Works Services.

Lieutenant Woodhouse, 18th Infantry, is selected for appointment to 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkhas.

Lieutenant A.M. Walker, officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Jollundur, will, on relief by Major A. B. Sangster, be appointed to officiate as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Meerut.

Captain Cumberlege, Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong proceeds on the 30th November and will be relieved by Captain R. W. Burton, acting Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow. The latter officer's appointment will be filled by Captain V. Hunt, 125th Rifles.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Colonel Jenkin, the Selected Motorist.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 28,

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left Poona for Mahableswar by motor to-day to meet His Excellency the Governor. But before leaving the Commander-in-Chief who had the good deal of motoring in Poona motored to Peringhaut, 15 miles out of Poona, to inspect the position for the forthcoming manœuvres accompanied by Captain Jenkin, the Officer on special duty with the Chief.

Captain Jenkin drove a magnificent 15 h.-p Orlean's car all the way faom Bombay for the purpose of conveying Lord Kitchener about, but unfortunately the car disabled at Poona and Lord Kitchener will motor from Mahableshwar to Satara to-morrow to inspect the musketry school there. Captain Jenkin motors from Poona to Satara to-morrow morning to fetch His Excellency back to Poona and then accompanies him on to Mhowo. It may be added that Captain Jenkin who is already well-known as a Champion motorist of Western India has been deputed to drive Lord Kitchener about Agra during the Amir's visit this month.

General Richardson motors to Bombay, on Friday, driven by this famous motorist.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Rules for Doctor of Laws Degree Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 28.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Madras University held yesterday, the regulations for conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws by examination were for the first time considered and adopted. The Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will also remain. Academic robes for both the degrees will be the same.

NEW INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

European and Native Enterprise.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

An Indian Insurance Company for India is the latest financial development in Calcutta. It is styled the National Insurance Company, Limited, and the capital will be ten lakhs in 1,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each. The Board of Directors is composed of well-known men, representative of European and Indian interests.

ANNUAL CROP REPORT FOR BENGAL.

Record Collections Reported.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

The Resolution relating to the report of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, says the total demands and collections of the year higher than any of the four preceding years, and the total remissions and balances were the lowest on record. The condition of the people is satisfactory except where a partial failure of crops from floods or where as in Orissa the wages did not rise in proportion to a rise in prices of food and where the landless classes and labourers were pinched.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT IN BENGAL.

Hand-looms in Full Swing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

The latest report of the Bengal Board of Revenue is interesting as containing almost for the first time an official report on the scope of economic aspects of Swadeshi movement. Mr. B. C. Sen, Collector of Jessore, writes: "Native weavers who had given up their calling owing to the competition of foreign piece-goods, resumed their former avocation in view of the sudden demand for cloths made in the country. Hand-looms are now in full swing in some places, but there is yet no sign of improvement in quality of cloths manufactured, and unless cloths of equally good quality can be offered as cheap as foreign cloths, the movement is doomed to ultimate failure.

VIEWS OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

BELOW are a few translations from the Vernacular press of the week, which will show that native publicists make no secret of the fact that that the boycott is on its last legs. One paper, says *the Englishman*, which has hitherto taken a prominent lead in the promotion of the boycott, is so despondent of its future that it has deemed necessary to issue a stirring appeal under big head-lines. Another tries to force the boycott upon the ignorant and credulous classes, by working on their religious prejudices. The grotesque account of the use of lard in the manufacture of Manchester cloth is introduced to this end. A significant letter comes from an orthodox pundit who does not conceal his contempt for the leaders who do not practise what they preach. A notable feature of the situation is that Marwaris and Kabulis are under the Swadeshi ban.

The following article headed "Beware O Bengalis," appears in the *Sanjibani*:—

"The markets of Bengal are again full of English goods. From Eastern Bengal also comes the news that the shops are getting full of English goods, and that the 'mahajans' are importing lots of these goods. The mahajans are determined to destroy the dignity and "ijjut" of Bengal. Come, O brothers, and let us all say that we will not, pollute our hands by touching English goods. We will not let the Bengali now be made an object of ridicule. Let English goods rot in the mahajans' godowns and be eaten up by white ants and rats. The Kabulis have become our enemy. They are going about from village to village with warm English clothes, and selling them as Kabuli or Punjabi clothes. O brothers, do not, any of you, break your vow, being deceived by the Kabulis. O patriots, fire the country with patriotism. Go into villages, towns, markets and bazars, and make all give up English goods and buy Swadeshi goods."

The *Hitabadi* labours hard to prove that the fat of cows and pigs is used in starching "bilati" cloths, and that such cloths are, therefore, unclean both to Hindus and Mohamedans. It proceeds:—

"Why should we not warn our countrymen? Many people, through ignorance, have been using unclean goods. Now that they are aware of it, they should not use these goods again. Doesany Hindu eat beef, because it is cheaper than goat's flesh? Does any Mahomedan eat pork because it is cheaper than goat's flesh or any other flesh? Should Hindus and Mahomedans forsake their religions, because "bilati" clothing is a trifle cheap?"

The same paper urges the Bengali community to boycott the Marwaris who, it is said, have been actually helping the foreign traders while expressing sympathy for Swadeshi.

The *Bangabasi* complains that, while Swadeshi mills, banks and factories have been started in Madras, Bombay and other places, the Bengalis are only engaged in specifying and in hunting up billets.

A mofussil pundit writes to this paper, denouncing the hypocritical ways of the Calcutta Swadeshi leaders. The writer says that those who are making long speeches on Swadeshi, are themselves using "Bideshi" goods. Emperor Banerjee, adds the writer, speechifies on Swadeshi, and yet wears socks and trowsers.

The *Basumati* in a long article on the wants of the mofussil observes that so long as Swadeshi cloths do not compare favourably in prices with Manchester cloths, it is idle to expect Swadeshi to gain a permanent footing in the country.

LORD WENLOCK and his two sisters, the Hon'ble Mrs. Pottman and the Hon'ble Mrs. Forbes, who are coming to India on a visit to his Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, leave Marseilles on the 30th instant in the P. and O. "India."

THE decision to heavily tax building materals will increase the income of the Simla Municipality by over Rs. 30,000 a year. More money is wanted, and the question of imposing a terminal tax on railway passengers is under discussion.

BERLIN LETTER.

A NOTABLE JUBILEE.

Automobile Exhibition.

EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENTS.

BERLIN, NOVEMBER 9.

A NOTABLE PIECE OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

On November 17th, twenty-five years will have fled since the first German Kaiser increased the renown of the newly united Empire, which he had won at the cost of three great wars, by a great act in time of peace. On Nov. 17th, 1881, he issued that imperial message, which may be designated as the landmark of the German social-political legislation. For a long time a strife of opinions had raged whether, as it was the case in other countries, and partly still is to-day, the working classes should not assure themselves against the material ills of life by voluntary organisations, or whether the state should not exercise a compulsory power upon employers and workmen alike to provide protection for the work people against—accident, sickness, old age and permanent disablement. In England at that time the trade union funds were flourishing and they were based upon the principles of voluntary membership and unrestricted freedom of administration. It was, however, unmistakable that only the more skilful artisans belonged to these societies, whilst the unskilled labowers avoided them and in case of accident or misfortune threw themselves on the parish for relief. It was from that very contingency that Germany's first Kaiser and her great chancellor wished to protect the workmen. In consonance with the principle, that the manly dignity of the workman must be preserved, the present Kaiser has continued the work of this social policy. The contradistinction between public charity, and the claim of the artisan based on social legislation was characterised as follows by Bismarck in his speech on accident insurance legislation. "The invalid artisan is protected from starvation by the poor laws which we already possess. That is not sufficient however, to enable him to look with satisfaction towards old age and to his future in general. There also lies in this contemplated legislation the tendency to truly preserve the manly dignity, which the poorest German, as far as my will goes, shall maintain so that he shall not stand begging charity; like a man who has no rights—". The chancellor further continued that "Sozial Politik" did not consist in

MERELY HELPING THE WORKMEN WITH WORDS AND CATCH PHRASES,

as was the case in France up to that very day, but by actually doing something for their." Now indeed there has been no lack of achievement in this respect. Already in the year 1904 the employers of Germany had, since the foundation of the workmen's insurance system, contributed in round figures about 3 milliard marks (£150,000,000), whilst the workmen's contributions, bonuses from the state and other means of income reached the sum of 3½ milliard marks (£225,000,000). Thus altogether £375,000,000 had been devoted to the welfare of the working men. Along with the great increase in the population of Germany and the rapidly growing number of the old age and invalid pensions all these statistical details continue to preserve a tendency of steady increase. From 1902 to 1904 the contributions paid to the sick insurance funds have risen from 187 mill. marks (£9,350,000) to 237 millions (£11,850,000): the sums paid to the accident insurance funds increased from 108 to 127 millions (from £5,400,000 to £6,350,000) and the amounts paid into the invalid pension funds from 120 to 148 millions (£6,000,000 to £7,480,000). Thus the total amount actually devoted to these beneficent objects within three years rose from 415 to 573 millions (£20,750,000 to £28,650,000). Hand in hand with this also goes a significant increase of the accumulated capital, which rose from 1,405 million marks (£70,300,000) in the year 1,902 to 1,610 millions (£80,500,000) in 1904 and the greater part of this, namely 1,160 mill. marks (58,000,000) belongs to the invalid insurance fund.

What a mass of human misery has been prevented by the help of the German workmens' insurance act needs no further proof. The fact deserves to be specially emphasised that, far beyond the goal originally aimed at, our insurance legislation has given also an impetus to found consumptive homes, convalescent homes and such like institutions for those who indeed at the moment are not ill in the strict meaning of the law, but are incapable of earning their living on accout of a chronic state of weakness and gradual decay. One may indeed say that, owing to the energy of the government and the self-sacrifice of the wealthy classes, a work has been performed, which in its beneficent effect on the condition of millions of men, has not its like in the history of the world.

THE BERLIN AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITION.

The fifth International Automobile Exhibition was opened on the 1st of November in Berlin, and is to remain open until the 12th instant. The exhibits are housed in the new Exhibition Hall adjoining the Zoological Garden. The large number and great variety of these exhibits, the splendid manner in which they are arranged in the two gigantic rooms, giving a general view, at a glance, of the whole Exhibition all this makes a very imposing spectacle. In the number of exhibitors, the great variety, and the artististic effect of the whole, this Exhibition surpasses the four previous ones. It is just 30 years since Daimler made in Cannstatt his first run on a motor, and Benz aroused admiration in Mannheim by his motor vehicles. This new means of locomotion discovered in Germany has, however, in the last few years reached a very high degree of perfection in design and execution owing to the competition between so many engineers in Germany, France, Italy, England and America, the stimulus given to it by sport, and the patronage of the most influential circles. The benzine motor is the one, which up to the present has been the leading type of automobile, and even the "Newest Models" in the present Exhibition remain pretty much like their predecessors. It is just this general similarity of construction, which promotes the desire on the part of the public to purchase large and luxurious cars (and this eagerness to buy has increased again to an astounding degree) for one may be sure that the factories, which are competing so keenly, will take care to produce only the very best and from designs, which have been so thoroughly tested. In this state of affairs the choice of the purchaser is usually decided be the comfort and tasteful fitting up of the car. So far, it appears, the so-called "Limousine" remain the favourites

of the 200 auto-buses which a London company has given the order to a German firm to make. Small cheap cars, useless doctors, country gentlemen, managers of businesses, or tradesmen use and which in emergency they can work themselves, are here largely represented. They are coming more and more extensively into use, to the detriment of the motorbicycle with or without an attashment. Another thing strongly in their favour is the gradation of the automobile tax in Germany which increases in the direct ratio of the horse-power employed. From a technical standpoint perhaps the machine tools and the manifactured accessories of the Automobile Industry are the most interesting. By means of special steel frames constructed for touring cars, by the production of new aluminium alloys, by improvements in the pneumatic tyres and the igniting apparatus, by new cylinder coolers, carefully made beds for the rollers and cylinders, and a thousand other practical improvements in details, the safety and comfort of motoring is greatly enhanced. In order to obtain a practical acquaintance with this branch of the industry, it is of great importance that International Automobile Exhibitions should be arranged at frequent intervals. The next will be held in Paris already in December of this year.

EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENTS IN GERMAN SCHOOLS.

As I have previously reported, educationalists in Germany are taking great interest in the question of making the time table for the upper classes of the higher public schools freer and more elastic than it has been up to the present. The pupils in these classes being on an average, from 16 to 18 years of age, the bent of their minds in regard to their studies is plainly manifested. It is an old cause of complaint that, especially in the higher classes many a clever linguist is forced unwillingly to give too much time to mathematics and on the other hand many a smart mathematician is far behind in his knowledge of classics. If at this point the time table could be better adapted to individual requirements (and this certainly does not demand any serious increase of the teaching staff) then these upper classes would become a most welcome connecting link and a transitional stage between the strict discipline of the school and the perfect freedom of the university. Whilst this attempt is only being made in one of the public schools of Prussia, a far as I am aware, it is already in operation here in four of the public schools of Saxony and also in those at Freiberg, Plauen, Schneeberg, and Zwickau. In accordance with the new arrangement each of these schools is divided into two departments, one for languages and history and the other for mathematics and science. The time table has also been altered correspondingly so that an increased number of hours is devoted in the one case to languages, and in the other to mathematics and the various branches of science. The level of the work done by the pupils on each side of the schools has also been materially raised, in proportion as it is lightened for them on the other. Thus, owing to the alterations in the time table, boys on the science side have the opportunity of going more deeply into their studies of chemistry, biology, and geometrical drawing whilst those on the language side of the school receive far more time for their own private reading. The latter are excused part of their mathematical home work and the former part of their preparation of Latin at home. The scholars, on the whole, are divided fairly equally between these two sides of the school and up to the present, it can be said, that the new arrangement has been successful as far as organisation is concerned. Its influence on the studies and the general mental development of the pupils can of course only be estimated after a fairly protracted trial. Experience so far goes to prove that the new system has, fortunately, stimulated the interest of the scholars and also, increased their love of study.

L. ASCH.

A RICH MINERAL STATE.

The Wonderful Deposits of New South Wales.

"WHAT a wonderland this New South Wales is!" remarks a journalist, whose contemplation of the mineral resources of the greatest of the Australian States has moved him to the exclamation. "Where, beside," he continues, "is there gathered together in 310,000 square miles of territory so much of all that is essential to the sustenance, the comfort, the material advancement of human kind—soil in chemical cymbinations and under climatic conditions adapted to almost every mood of the vegetable kingdom; pastures of immense expanse, where, under the open sky, multiply sheep cattle, and horses of a quality unexcelled; great forests replete with timbers ministering to almost every commercial neccssity; inexhaustible fields of coal, meeting every demand for the provision of light, heat, and, power; and great stores of minerals and metals of nearly every kind known to man. Add accessibility, splendid facilities for transport, and genial living conditions, and there is explanation of the proud record of the State which claims officially an annual production valued at £46,000,000, or over £30 per head, which is larger than in any country outside Australasia, and an annual trade of £66,000,000, or £44 per head, which is nearly double that of any other country.

The discovery of gold in Australia, and the feverish heat with which its exploitation was pursued in the few years immediately succeeding the date of the discovery, constitute a romantic story; and it is generally understood abroad that the mining days of the country belong to the period. It will come as a surprise to many readers, therefore, to learn that in New South Wales alone, in 1905, minerals to the value of £7,017,940 were won. Up to the end of 1905, from the date of the gold discovery, New South Wales had produced £164,000,000 worth of minerals. The coal measures of New South Wales, allowing for faults, are estimated to contain workable coal to the extent of one hundred thousand million tons, of a value at present market rates of about forty thousand millions sterling. These wonderful coal deposits assure the supremacy of the State. It is believed that in New South Wales there is a marvellous metalliferous wealth yet undiscovered. The list of minerals at present being worked in the State include gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, diamonds, iron, alunite, antimony, bismuth, chrome, cobalt lime, manganese ore, marble, opal, platinum, quicksilver, shale, slate, and zinc. "Gold is present," writes Mr E F Pittman in his work—"The Mineral Resources of New South Wales,"—in greater or less quantity in rocks of almost every geological age in New South Wales. Thus it exists in reefs and lodes intersecting the Silurian, the Devonian, and the carboniferous formations; alluvial gold has been successfully worked in the conglemerates of the permo-carboniferous coal measures near Mudgee, where yields of from 1 to 15 dwt of gold per load were obtained, and where individual nuggets weighing as much as 8 ounces were found. Among triassic rocks, the Hawkesbury sandstones have been proved in places to contain small quantities of fine gold. A glance at the mineral map will show that the gold-bearing rock cover a very large area of the State. From the gold field of Tibooburra, in the north-west corner, to that of Pambula, on the south-east coast, is a distance of 690 miles. Within these limts the paleozoic and eruptive rocks have been proved to be highly auriferous at intervals. Much of the intervening country has not been prospected, and new gold-bearing localities are continually being discovered. Wherever the paleozoic rocks rise above the surface on the Western Plains they have been proved to contain deposits of gold, and there is good reason to suppose that underneath the covering of pleistocene soil, which obscures these rocks for hundreds of square miles on the plain country to the west of the 145th degree of longitude, there still exist many undiscovered gold-fields."

THE statement of traffic on the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 13th Octobe amounted to Rs. 3,586, being an increase on th corresponding week of last year of Rs. 331. Th total earnings from 1st July to 13th Octobe were Rs. 48,387, being an increase on the cor responding period of last year of Rs. 6,921.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 13th October, amounted to Rs. 17,055, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 1,743. The total earnings from 1st July to 13th October were Rs. 1,79,639, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 18,690.

THE statement of traffic on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 13th October 1906, amounted to Rs. 1,896, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 342. The total earnings from 1st of July to the 6th October were Rs. 27,136, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,005.

SPORTING NEWS.

SOUTH AFRICAN FOOTBALLERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The South African footballers have defeated Dublin University by 28 to 3.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

Prospects of the Coming Season.

Our correspondent writes:—"Bombay's new pack of foxhounds have now been in India for about a month, and with the regular quiet exercise given to them are getting into good condition, the only trouble being the continuance of such unreasonably hot weather, as with the thermometer persistently remaining at its present abnormal height the hunting of hounds with any chance of success is an impossibility. Payne, the huntsman, whom the Indian climate did not treat by any means kindly during his first season here, is now in a good state of health, and if his knowledge of the art of venery can produce such excellent results as last year, the followers of the Bombay hounds will indeed have little cause for complaint. Most of the crops in Salsette have been cut and carried, and a delightful canter across country can now be indulged in without any difficulty, but I notice with regret as each succeeding hunting season comes round how much new houses, barbed wire fencing, irrigation, &c., continue to encroach upon the already very limited area over which it is possible to ride to hounds. There is not, so far as I am aware, any hunting country in the world which is smaller or more cramped than the Salsette country has become, but even with this great disadvantage, it is remarkable how very very seldom a bad morning's sport has to be recorded during the whole of a hunting season. I do not wish to say that the sportobtained with the Bombay pack is or can ever be quite the same as a gallop over the grassy meadows of England or Ireland, but it makes without a doubt an exceedingly fine substitute, and those riders, who restrict their equitation to the somewhat monotonous constitution al morning canter along the sea face or round the Oval, need only to go out once to Santa Cruz to realise what much greater pleasure can be found in a run behind hounds. Fortunate indeed are the residents of Bombay in having such a very sporting, although now somewhat confined, country to gallop over, as with no other pack in India is the same determined riding required. Jumps there are galore of almost every description, though not of the same mountainous dimensions as the hard and straight rider has to negociate in the English Shires, but our horses are not quite of the same class, and what must be a great consideration to the avarage Anglo-Indian, do not cost nearly so much money. That very sociable institution, the Jackal Club, has once more opened its hospitable doors, and under the management of the present energetic Honorary Secretary, a very successful season seems assured. I understand that the question of the Mastership of the hounds is still not absolutely decided, but there is every reason to hope that the popular gentleman, who so admirably fulfilled the onerous duties last year, will again be seen at the head of affairs, notwithstanding the great tax on his time, which his business and the other multitudinous concerns in which he is so unselfishly interested must be.

GOLF.

ST. ANDREW'S HANDICAP.

THE first round in St. Andrew's Gold and Silver Medal Handicap was competed for yesterday morning, the results being as under:—

	Handicap.	1st round.
M. A. Murray	— 6	44
G. Miller	— 6	44
C. A. Russ	— 6	44
G. W. Dawson	— 4	45
J. S. Mackenzie	— 4	45
G. Wittel	— 8	46
B. E. Coombs	— 6	48
A. H. Compton	—20	48
A. L. S. Roberts	Scr.	48
J. G. Kidland	— 8	48
R. P. Scott	Scr.	60
H. F. Souter	—16	51
P. W. Cresswell	— 8	53
W. R. Sharp	—20	53
P. M. D. Sanderson	—14	53
M. Botting	—16	53
E. B. Onsley	—20	59
L. Cooke	—12	60
T. D. Parry	—10	63
G. P. Stickland	—20	70

The conditions are :—

Lowest scratch score in senior class receives gold medal and 1/4 entrance sweep-stakes. Junior class receives silver medal and 1/4 entrance sweep-stakes.

Best medal round under handicap receives half entrance sweep-stakes irrespective of class.

6 or less senior class.

8 or more junior class.

The second round will be played this morning.

PLAY IN CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Silver Medal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

Play for this trophy took place on the Calcutta maidan on Friday and on Saturday, the conditions being eighteen holes. The silver medal was presented by the Bombay Golf Club.

A large number of members took part in the competition, and when the scores were examined the winner turned up in Mr. Bruce Sinclair. Mr. T. H. Ambrose was second with a nett score of eighty-two, and Mr. A. Mann third with eighty-three from scratch.

Taking into consideration the large number of players, it is suprising that more cards were not handed in.

The following are the scores handed in :—

	Score.	H'cap.	Netts.
B Sinclair	80	scr	80
T H Ambrose	96	14	82
A Mann	83	scr	83
B Severs	97	14	83
J Ferguson	84	scr	84
Col Renny-Tailyour	88	4	84
T McMorran	96	12	84
T Drimmic	95	scr	95
G W Walker	96	scr	96
G B Merry	92	5	87
H R D Munn	96	9	87
T F Connew	97	10	87
K B Dunlop	88	scr	88
H W Dick	97	1	88
Edward Elliott	97	9	88
Dr Forsyth	91	2	89
Lt-Col F J Drury	95	5	90
J Davenport	100	10	90
J M Davenport	101	6	95

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next :—

A Class Handicap Race—Course No. 7 reversed from Committee Vessel round N. Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard round Sunk Rock, leaving it to Port round S. Karanja Buoy leaving it to Fort and thence to Committee Vessel. Start at 3-30 p. m. Length 10·6 miles.

B. Class Handicap Race—Course No. 5. From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to Starboard, Start at 3-45 p. m. Length 7-6 miles.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat. Handicap Race.—Course No. 16. From Committee Vessel round N. Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Port thence round N. Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard and finishing at Committee Vessel. Start at 4 p.m. Length 6-3 miles.

D. Class service Boats and non-racing Yacht Course No 15. From Committee Vessel round Rat Channel Buoy, W. N. W. of Butcher Island leaving it to Port, and back to the Committee Vessel, Length 6-5 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

Time limit for all Races 6-15 p.m.

CRICKET TEAM TO GO TO ENGLAND.

Representative All India Men.

STRONG SUPPORT FROM NATIVE PRINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

A Correspondent writing from Bombay sends the following :—"A full representative Indian Cricket team under the captaincy, it is hoped, of Prince Ranjitsinjhi is going out next summer to try conclusions with several first class Counties. I hear that a strong Committee is being formed to raise funds from several well-known sporting Native Princes and other sporting gentry of India. A wealthy local gentlemen has promised to subscribe Rs. 20,000 towards the venture. Few first class Counties also have promised to help the fund.

So far as I hear, the following cricketers have been invited.—A. H. Mehta (Lancashire), best bowler of India at the present time, bowls right hand, medium, with both breaks, has great command over the ball, good hitter, and good field.

K. M. Mistri (Patiala), best all round cricketer in India, bats and bowls left hand,

Aisan-ul-Haq (Aligarh and Middlesex), very good bat, and change bowler;

B. M. Jayaram (Madras) one of the best bats in India, and good change bowler.

P. Mherhomji, bat;

H. D. Kanga, a very good defensive bat;

P. Baloo, considered to be the best left hand bowler in India.

M. Bulsara, a good fast bowler, swerves in the air.

K. B Mistry (Ajmere) a very fast round left hand low delivery bowler, keeps good length.

S. Sessachari (Madras,) undoubtedly the best wicket-keeper in India.

M. Ali Hussain, a good right hand slow medium bowler, breaks both ways."

BANGALORE SPORTS.

Central Assault-at-Arms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 28.

The Bangalore Central Assault-at-Arms commenced this morning on the general parade ground. The entries are a great deal better than in the former years and the interest of the general public has this year been awakened by the excellent programme. The attendance this morning was large and the greatest keenness was displayed by all ranks in the various contests. The tournament continues for three days and several displays by troops have been arranged for each afternoon, winding up on Saturday with a big torch-light tattoo in Cubbon Park.

The following are the result of events competed this morning :—

BRITISH TROOPS.

ESCALADING RACE.

D Company, Essex Regiment; E Company, Essex; C Company, Essex.

The winners did the course in 2 minutes 27 seconds gaining 100 marks. The second team won 76 marks.

SWORD MOUNTED *versus* BAYONET.

Staff Srrgeant-Major Carnegie of the 14th hussars; Private Hayes ofthe Essex Regiment and Corporal Walker of the Essex. There were sixteen competitors, Carnegie winning from Hayes after a fine fight,

SABRE VERSUS SABRE, DISMOUNTED

Staff Sergeant-Major Battson of the 14th. Hussars; Private Hayes of the Essex Regimennt and Pay-Master Sergeant Lopier of the 14th Hussars.

Battson won easily fighting Hayes in the final,

SWORD VERSUS SWORD, BOTH MOUNTED

Sergeant Studdert of the Carabiniers, Sergt of the Carabiniess; Sergt Weeks of the 14th Hussars and Bombardier Greenfield of the 76th Battery R. F A. There were eleven competitors and Studdert won after an excellent bout.

MAXIM GUN COMPETITION.

This was won by a Company of the Essex Regiment with 49 marks against B. Teams with 42,

Tent pegging on horses 14—2 for British officers.

Captain the Hon'ble Joicey of the 14th Hussars.

Major Stotherd of the 30th Lancers and Lieut Morris of the 30th Lancers.

32 Officers competed.

The Assault-at-arms at Bangalore was continued this afternoon, the attendance being very good, including General Scallon, H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and the Yuvaraj. The following are the British results this afternoon :—

RIDING AND JUMPING, INDIVIDUAL.

S. S. M. Carnegie, 14th Hussars.....1
Sergeant Goddard, 14th Hussars.....2

10 Entries.

RIDING AND JUMPING.

British Officers other than those of Mounted Corps:—
Captain Kidd, 123rd Outram's Rifles.....1
Lieut. Matherson, Cheshire Regt.....2

9 Entered.

ARTILLERY DRIVING.

A team from each 76th and 81st Batteries, R. F. A., entered for the Artillery Driving Competition. The 76th Battery got mixed up and retired, the 81st Battery winning.

The evening closed with a splendid display by the G Battery R. H. A.

Musical Ride was won by Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

The Vaulting display was won by the 14th Hussars and a fine trick of riding was done by the Gordon's Horse.

The bands of the 77th Moplahs and the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers played during the evening.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 28.

There are signs to-day of the formation of low pressure in the area to the south of the Bay and light rain has fallen in the Coromandel Coast, Ceylon and the Andamans. Elsewhere the weather has been dry. In Persia the weather has been disturbed and widespread rain has occurred.

In Burma light cloud remains and humidity has increased generally while the temperature has fallen in Lower Burma, but is still approximately normal.

In Assam cloud has appeared and has become thicker in the north of Bengal, but humidity remains unchanged on the whole of the northeast of India and Orissa, while the temperature has risen slightly but is still normal. In the Central Provinces, Central India and the United Provinces the skies have become clear, but there has been no change in the dampness of the air, and the temperature remains normal.

In the northwest of India all cloud has disappeared and the humidity changes have been irregular while the temperature has risen in the extreme north and still averages 3° in excess.

In the Peninsula Cuddalore reports 1/2 an inch of rain while the skies have cleared except in the southeast, where humidity has risen and the skies remain nearly overcast with cloud which has thickened and the air has become damper along the East Coast.

In Konkan the temperature has fallen, but over the whole of the Peninsula it remains nearly normal.

Nearly general rainfall is likely in the Coromandel Coast.

(BSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular with the exception of a brisk fall at Delhi.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 5° to 10° in excess of normal in Sind and at Surat and the minimum 5° to 7° at Lahore, Jacobabad, and Ajmer. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Surat and the lowest 48° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Mysore and at Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Rain.—Light showers are reported from Madras, Negapatam and Colombo. Burma reports nearly one inch.

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

CHINESE RIOT AT SINGAPORE.

Serious Disturbances.

ARMED POLICE STONED.

SERIOUS rioting occurred in different parts of the town on November 13 among Hokien and Teochew Chinese.

For some days bad feeling has existed between these two classes and matters were brought to a head when a fight was started among a number of boatman at Boat Quay. The Hokien and Teochew crews of two "twakows" quarrelled as to who should have a certain berth at the quay, and resorted to blows. In a few minutes about three hundred Chinese were fighting desperately with sticks and poles. The police were telephoned for, and Inspector Gallagher was soon on the scene with a posse of constables. Immediately the Chinese stopped fighting, and nine men were arrested. Two of the combatants had injured heads and had to be removed to the General Hospital where they were detained.

Nothing more was heard of the disturbance until the afternoon when large crowds of Chinese, numbering several hundreds, were seen to foregather in the streets in Chinatown, and to talk among themselves They were apparently being addressed by their leaders The numerical strength of the crowds grew enormously and by four o'clock some thousands of Chinese had assembled in the streets. Half an hour later an official from the Chinese Protectorate telephoned to the Central Police Station saying that a fight would probably take place in New Market Street, at the back of the Protectorate, and Inspector Gallagher and a few Malay constables hurried to the spot. But by that time a fierce battle had commenced.

The Teochews came from New Market Street and the Hokiens from Havelock Road. Both sides were armed with poles and sticks, and kept up an incessant hail of brickbats, chunks of granite, bottles and earthenware pots at each other. They shouted and yelled like savages, and every moment both sides were being reinforced.

The excitement was great. Inspector Gallagher and his handful of men endeavoured to separate the two parties and walked right between them. The Inspector, picking up a long pole, and grasping it in the middle, pushed the Teochews back, while the Malay constables, and a few Sikhs in plain clothes, drove the Hokiens back towards Havelock Road. The native policeman picked up sticks as they ran, and beat back the Hokeins. Each constable seized a prisoner, but as soon as they turned to take their captures to the police station, they were attacked by the Chinese and were severely handled. Nearly all the prisoners were rescued. The crowd rushed after the few policeman, who were forced to beat a hasty retreat.

Meanwhile a huge gathering of Chinese surrounded the small force of police, but there was no more fighting. The Chinese who came too close were driven back. In an incredible short space of time the Sikh police under a Sergeant-Major appeared on the scene with their rifles. They were at once ordered to fix bayonets and clear the streets, and this command made the Chinese disperse in all directions.

Sikh sentries, with fixed bayonets, were placed in various parts of New Market Street and Havelock Road. A reserve of Sikhs formed a redan at the Market, and European and Malay police patrolled the Streets with clubs.

But the dispersal of the rioters by the Sikhs only stopped the fighting momentarily, for no sooner had the Chinese reached quarters where there were no police stationed, than they broke out again into tumult. Disturbances took place in Cross Street, Tanjong Pagar Road, Hocklam Street, Upper Hokien Streets, Hill Street, Merchant Road, River Valley Road, Teluk Iyer Street, and Phillip Street and at various other places, and wherever possible the police made great efforts to quell the disorder.

Gangs of Chinese, thirty and forty strong, marched through the town armed with fighting sticks. Shops were looted and street robberies occurred everywhere. Desperate fights occurred between rival gangs and the police were stoned on endeavouring to interfere.

The police authorities strengthened the various stations in town, and reserves were held in readiness. Armed Sikh sentries were placed on duty in the localities where disturbances had occurred, and European and Malay policemen patrolled the thoroughfares Numerous arrests were made.

The heavy rain, which fell shortly after eight o'clock drove the Chinese indoors and the town quietened down. By eight o'clock every shop was closed and barricaded and the town looked desolate. The police remained under arms all night.

It is stated that several Chinese were killed during the affray, but the police have no information of this.

About eleven o'clock the Chinese Consul went to the Central Police Station and promised the Chief Police Officer to do all in his power to quieten the distrubance. The Consul, wearing his official robes, went from place to place, and addressed his countrymen. A few Teochews sought refuge at the Central Station and said they were afraid to return home as a number of Hokiens had seized their house. The Chinese Consul and Assist. Supt. Hawtrey returned with them and restored order.

On the morning of the 14th the rikisha coolies did not turn out and many people had to walk down to their offices. Near the Police Courts a few coolies came out with their rikishas but were afraid to go far. Chinese gharry "scyces" were also afraid to venture far.

Just before noon an encounter took place in front of the Chinese Protectorate and Mr. Dewar, Assistant Superintendent of Police, charged the mob with Sikhs armed with rifles. The police were stoned. A Chinese woman was struck on the head with a brick and received a severe wound. Numerous arrests were made throughout the day.

The captures were brought before Mr. Colman, the Third Magistrate, during the day. He sent them to gaol for terms of four, five and six months. The Court was crowded with Chinese.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, November 29.

There will be a general meeting of the Members of the Corps at the Durbar Room Town Hall, to-day at 6-45 p. m. for the election of an officer

All members are asked to attend.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, November 29.

306. Detail.—To-day Thursday the 29th instant.

G I P Railway Vols. All Comers Match on the Rifle Range at Ghat Koper, Commencing at 8-30 a. m.

2. There will be a Lecture at Head Quarters at 7 p m for all those going up for the Proficiency Examination Friday the 30th inst. all Recruits of the current Season will parade 7 at Head Quarters at 7 p. m.

Dress—Plain, Clothes, Drill Order.

Saturday the 1st Proximo.

The Battalion Will parade at Mahalakshmi fall is on the West side of Railway Station at 4 p.m.

Dress—Uniform Drill order,

Refreshments will be provided.

Railways fares will be paid for those joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, and Grant Road, Railway fares from other stations will be refunded at the conclusion of the Parade on application to the Sergeant Major.

b. The most convenient Trains are those timed to leave Colaba, at 3-10 and 3-35 p.m.

No. 307 Musketry Sunday the 2nd Prox.

The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for class firing.

Train leaves Victoria terminus at 6 a. m.

No. 5682 Cadet R Colville is transferred from L to A Coy in the rank of Volunteer from this date.

309 Promotion. The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion with effect from this date No. 5342 Sergt W. Luza to be Color Sergeat H Company. No 6996 Vol. King to be Sergeant I. Company.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt., B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 29.

81 DRILLS.

No. 1 Co—Thursday To-day the 29th instant.

10" R M L Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound at 9 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Saturday the 1st proximo.

10" R M L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort.

Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

No 2 Co—Thursday To-day the 29th instant.

General Meeting of the Company at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 9 p m.

All Members of No 2 Company are requested to attend,

Saturday the 1st proximo.

Battery drill on the 10" R M L and Instructions for Gun Layers at Mahalaxmi Fort at 5 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

82 INSTRUCTIONS.

There will be Instructions for Gun Layers and D R P specialists of No 1 and No 2 Co at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder daily at 7-30 a m

Thursday and Saturday excepted.

73 CLASS FIRING PRACTICE.

There will be class Firing Practice, including spoon competitions under I V R A Rules, on the British Infantry Range at Colaba on Sunday next, the 2nd proximo commencing at 7 a.m.

The Club Cup will also be shot for at 800 yards conditions will be made known on the range.

MEETING

There will be a Meeting of the B V A Rifle Association at the Club on Monday the 3rd proximo at 7 p.m.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

(CONTINUED)

It is the fashion to call Europeans mere birds of passage with no permanent stak in the city. But Europeans are as much interested as natives in a pure water supply and sanitary drainage. The sanitation of the city affects them personally quite as much as it does the natives, and in so far as it may affect its trade and commerce, it is the interest of both the communities to see that the city is kept as clean and healthy as possible. In my opinion, the natives should be in a majority in the Corporation, and I believe that such will always be the case. But at the same time, I should very much like to see a fair proportion of public spirited Europeans whose presence will act as a healthy leaven to the entire body. They stand little chance at ward elections. But if they were to bestir themselves, they can secure better representation at the hands of the Justices.

THE PARSI BUILDING SOCIETY. The Parsis are sometimes accused of clannishness. But in so far as it shows itself in deeds of charity and benevolence for their poorer brethren, it is truly a commendable spirit. A Building Society, formed sometime ago with the object of providing sanitary dwellings for poor Parsis at a very moderate rent, started a company on the joint stock principle, and the success which, thus far, has attended its efforts has enabled it lately to purchase a fairly big property at Tardeo. Although the association is working on commercial lines, the shareholders have invested their money on the clear understanding that they should be content with very modest dividends. The Society also invites donations towards the furtherance of the object and a gentleman has already come forward with a gift of Rs. 7,000. The result achieved is, after all, but a small beginning; but with growing confidence in the promoters in their disinterested work, I believe that their appeal will meet with a much heartier and wider response.

DION.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Budget Estimates.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla presiding. Amongst the members present were Sir Sassoon David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla. Mr. W. L. B. Souter, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. James McDonald, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Kalliandass Keshavdass Drs. N. N. Katrak, K. E. Dadachanji and D. B. P. Master, Mr. W. D. Shepperd, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

Further consideration was given to the Budget Estimates after the Committee's usual work had been transacted.

Dr. D. B. P. Master was heard to observe that he was not in favour of any reductions in the existing taxes, because he feared the time was now coming when the Municipality should conserve as much of their funds as possible, as the health of the city, which was going from bad to worse, would require them to spend larger sums of money in the cause of public sanitation than what they had hitherto spent. Furthermore, they should strengthen the Municipal finances to meet the extra heavy expenditure, in case Government sanctioned their proposed scheme in connection with the compulsory education to the poor of the city. Had all the necessary sanitary measures been carried out properly during the last year, the speaker was sure the present Budget would not have shown such a large balance in hand. He regretted the sanitary department had been grossly neglected.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna congratulated the Municipal Commissioner on his sound financial policy and on his being able to propose a reduction of taxes on several articles. The speaker thanked the Commissioner on behalf of the city for his anxiety to keep down the scale of expenditure on all hands. He failed to see why any concessions in the water-tax should be allowed to profit-making bodies such as railways and the Port Trust. The speaker also resented the abolition of the cycle tax and the tax on beer. Those, he said, were articles of luxury and those who enjoyed them must pay for them. He was in favour of the reduction in tax on fire-woods.

Dr. N. N. Katrak feared that a total annual burden of about seven lacs of rupees had been placed upon the Municipality every year since the first outbreak of the plague in Bombay. Undoubtedly, the public of Bombay, who had laboured long under the strain of that burden, would feel very grateful to Mr. Shepherd for his proposal to reduce several taxes. The only subject the speaker regretted, was that the proposed reductions were not in the desired directions. The abolition of the cycle tax was quite *ultra vires* and unless the Municipal Act was changed, the proposed abolition would be illegal. He also did not favour the abolition of the tax on beer, as it was not commonly used by the poor by a large majority of the people. He opposed the reduction of water-tax to large public and Government bodies. He contended that the Act required that the water-tax should balance the water revenue. For years together, the water-budget was allowed to be a deficit budget. He doubted that the reduction of water-tax for trade purposes by one anna would at all either benefit or satisfy the trading bodies of the city. He did not criticise the abolition of the fuel tax though he did not quite agree with those who said that its benefits would filter down to the lowest strata of the native population of Bombay. All the same, he believed Mr. Sheppard deserved their thanks for his proposals for the reductions of taxation. In conclusion, the speaker hoped that the career of prosperity on which the Municipality had entered since the last two or three years would be maintained for a long time to come, enabling the Corporation to make a substantial reduction in the taxation. Several other members then expressed their views on the Budget estimates.

Mr. D. D. Shepherd, the Municipal Commissioner, in his reply to the general remarks, was heard to say that for several years to come it would not be necessitated to raise the general taxation, as they would be able to balance their expenditure with the revenue. As regarded the water tax, he thought it was unjustifiable to buy more than what went to pay the expenditure under that head. It was but fair to charge the big water-consuming bodies like the mills, railways, factories and other industrial bodies at a special concession rate. The rateable value of the properties in Bombay had considerably gone up and water-tax should, in fairness to the property-holders, be reduced even to some extent. The tax on beer was considered simply harrassing, as the total duty under this head amounted to Rs. 59,000, out of which they had to refund Rs. 40,000. The tax on beer was one pie per bottle or six pies per gallon. They had no other justification in levying this tax except that the needs of the Municipality required it, but now as their finances permitted reduction in taxation, such taxes as were harrassing, should first be abolished. He feared only honest people paid the tax on their cycles. There was a deal of difficulty in collecting this tax, for, in Bombay, though there were about five thousand cycles, the tax was paid on only one thousand and two hundred cycles only. People considered it an unpleasant tax. However, the speaker hoped that through a special system of registering cycles and levying a nominal tax of an anna, cyclists would come willingly forward to have the tax paid in. In conclusion, the speaker thanked all the members who had spoken so highly of him in connection with the Budget Estimates, but he claimed no credit for himself. He had only continued the policy commenced in Mr. Harvey's regime.

The Committee then adjourned.

AMONG the new inventions for which applications for patents have been filed are a new method of opening bottles of aerated liquid "in such a manner that the contents of the bottles shall not be partially spilled" by a Forest Officer, whose life in the jungle has evidently taught him the importance of conserving his drinks; and "the improvement of shirts" by two Officers of the Indian Army. In days when it is the fashion to sneer at the commercial inaptitude of the Military Officer, it is refreshing, says the *Pioneer*, to find two Officers who can so rise superior to the limitations of their professional environment as to devote themselves in their spare hours, to solving the problems of underwear.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS ARTISTIC.

VELVETEEN has so thoroughly established itself at one of the leading autumn and winter materials, that is is well to know where to obtain the best shades and best quality. Liberty's, of Regent-street, have over a hundred colours in their own Libertonian shades that are unsurpassed anywhere, and as to the wearing quality it never wears out, and washes splendidly. You can wash it in a soap lather, and as long as you do not wring it, but hang it up wet and allow the superfluous moisture to drip off, it will dry splendidly and regain all its sheen.

NEW COLOURS.

Besides the quantity of colours mentioned, seven new ones have been added this season, these being mulberry, rose, madder, cobalt, wild thyme, hydrangea, lavender, and acquamarine. This velveteen is 26in. wide and the price is 3s. 11d. per yard. The name of "Liberty" suggests to many that the prices asked for gowns are exorbitant, but this is quite an error, and charming gowns of all descriptions can be obtained at surprisingly reasonable terms.

A TEAGOWN.

A charming teagown, or home gown, of a lovely shade of brown velveteen, with its graceful flowing folds and high-waisted effect, opening over a tucked dalghali crepe chemisette vest, trimmed with tiny ruches of lace is here illustrated. The pretty epaulette sleeve from which falls a full dalghali crepe inner sleeve and the quaint lapels, embroidered in gold, is one of the newest models. The price of this graceful gown which can also be made in any shade required, is 10½ guineas. Another teagown in true Liberty style is of mulberry velveteen, charmingly trimmed with embroidered gauze scarfs.

An inexpensive gown, with plain skirt of wild thyme velveteen, and pretty pinafore blouse top, with inner bodice and sleeves of tucked Liberty silk, is only 7½ guineas. A reseda cloth, fashioned in semi-Empire form with quaint embroidered front, is 8½ guineas, and a myrtle-green cloth quite Empire, embroidered in shaded greens, with tucked silk yoke and a little square cloth pocket with two cloth strap bands attached, has a charm all its own. Yet another style of inexpensive gown which is much worn this year is made in brown Heston cloth. The skirt is plain, and the long-basqued and pouched blouse coat, with brown embroidered velvet collar, cuffs, and band, and lined throughout with silk, is 8½ guineas only.

THE NEWLYN OVERALL.

A most delightful scheme is that of the Newlyn overall, which, as the name denotes, is an artistic sleeveless garment, cut in simple lines in velveteen, and worn over lace or crepe de Chine blouses, tells its own tale, and the cost of this is 4 1/2 guineas in any shade and made to measure without any extra charge. Evening gowns here are too fairy-like for accurate descriptions, but a more simple one in Empire form in a turquoise blue, with bands of embroidery and dainty chemisette and sleeves of dalghali crepe was exquisite. Blouses have become such important items here that a department has been specially set apart for them, and a goodly show do they make.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF 29TH NOV., 1856.

From the 12th to the 15th instant the Kurrachee denizens have been continually startled by the booming of guns from the Munora light-house, announcing the arrival one after another, of the vessels forming the transports for the Persian Expedition. Four vessels with the 3rd Light Cavalry and horses, from Porebunder, anchored near Munora on the 14th instant. On that and the following dates, the baggage, horses and men of Lieutenant Gibbard's battery were embarked. The Head Quarters' wing of the 2nd Europeans, and the whole of the

BY THE WAY.

THE WORLD'S RUBBER.

An American paper estimates that the world's production of India rubber last year was not less than 60,000 tons; but, owing chiefly to the advent of reasonably priced motor cars and rubber-tyred vehicles, even this large supply falls somewhat short of the demand, and hence the future of the rubber cultivator is large with possibilities. Until very recently the supply of rubber came chiefly from two sources—the forests of Brazil, which contain the tree known as *Hevea brasiliensis* furnishing the Para rubber of commerce which commands the highest price, and the forests of Africa, where climbing plants, generally of the Landolphia class, also furnish rubber. The increased demand for rubber has led to the extensive planting of the Para rubber tree, especially in Ceylon, as our readers are already aware, and in the Federated Malay States. Systematic cultivation and improved methods of preparation are responsible for the fact that the product of the cultivated tree, which begins to furnish satisfactory rubber when six or seven years old, is now commanding a higher price than the product of the wild tree in Brazil. It is estimated that within the next seven years the exports of cultivated India rubber from Ceylon and the Federated Malay States will reach between ten and fifteen million pounds annually, and that after fifteen years they may exceed the exports of the so-called wild rubber from Brazil.

GOLF IN FRENCH.

A Rather amusing study in French idiom is provided (says the *Academy*) by a list issued by a French amateur association of the technical terms adopted on golf courses in France. The French have adopted all the English names for clubs, the iron alone excepted; and the iron is "le fer." Most other golf terms, however have a French form. Caddie is "cadet," which we may presume to be the original form of the word, altered on the Scotch tongue. "Tee"—French "de"—has perhaps the same history. A "lie" is "assiette." "Foter" is not to "putt"—for which no word exists—but to "nole out," and there is something rather ludicrously French in the phrase "trou d'arrivee."

A NOTED LIBRARY FOR SALE.

An interesting account of the splendid library which Lord Amherst of Hackney has placed in the hands of Mr. Quaritch for disposal is given in a literary contemporary. The writer, Mr. Alfred W. Pollard, regards with rather surprising equanimity the possibility that this great collection may go to America. We had supposed that British bookmen were unanimous in deploring these emigrations. Mr Pollard is content if the collection is well cared for, and he remarks that the best research work in English literature is now being done in American universities, a statement which will be regarded as bold and dubious. Mr. Pollard goes so far as to think that the outcry against the American acquisition of English libraries is "discourteous and unscholarly." Perhaps it is—after the event. But it is natural and right that we should wish to keep our own treasures. The pity is, that we do not.

THE STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS OF AUSTRAILA.

The complete figures showing the working of the AustralianState-owned railways in 1905-6 are now available. The gross earnings of the railways expanded by £982,821, from £11,842,983 to £12,824,804, On the other hand, working expenses rose by only £129,432, from £7,345,593 to £7,474,935. The net revenue, therefore improved by no less than £853,389, from £4,496,480 to £5,349,869. The total net revenue of £5,349,869 leaves a surplus, after paying all interst, &c., of about £530,000, which is, the *British-Australasian* points out, the first time for a considerable number of years that the Government lines have made a profit. So far, the 1906-7 returns have shown further handsome gains on the past financial year's figures.

FOREIGN THINGS AND WAYS IN CHINA.

In the latest very interesting Report from Mr. Hosie the Acting British Commercial Attache, on the Foreign Trade of China, mention is made of the new spirit which is beginning to dominate the Middle Kingdom. The old examination system has gone, and colleges and schools of all grades, where Western knowledge, on a limited scale, it is true, can be acquired, have been established through the length and breadth of the Empire. Thousands of students have gone to study in Japan and Japanese professors and teachers are found in the remotest provinces. This thirst for foreign knowledge has led to the adoption of foreign things and foreign ways. The smallest school-boy in Pekin wears a foreign peaked cap, well braided and ornamented, and straw hats of foreign shape have taken the place of the wide-brimmed native headgear. In some parts of China, indeed, school-boys and students have adopted entire drill or khaki suits plentifully adorned with gilt buttons.

THE FOREIGN BROUGHAM, &c.

One thing leads to another. The foreign brougham, escorted by a number of outriders, carries the Chinese Minister over a well-metalled road to his office, passing on the way the clumsy Chinese cart, the Indian bullock cart of the British Legation Guard, the Japanese jinricksha; and active Chinese, some carrying kodaks, outstrip all these conveyances on their bicycles, while the well-braided policeman in semi-foreign uniform stands in the middle of the road and regulates the traffic. Round the corner the road is being repaired, and a fine steam-roller is crushing the metal into the ground, and a few yards beyond stands a galvanised iron shed containing a fire engine. In addition to cotton mills, flour mills and other industrial enterprises, entirely in Chinese hands, are springing up, and the awakening of China warns the foreign munufacturer and merchant to be on the alert.

THE ALLEGED BRONTE PORTRAIT.

"A Man of Kent," in the *British Weekly*, has this week something to say on the so-called portrait of Charlotte Bronte in the National Gallery. He considers that "it will be nothing short of a scandal" if the picture is still allowed to hang, and adds: "A more obvious, clumsy, and gross forgery was never palmed off on a Simple Simon. That it was a forgery should have been apparent to anyone who had even read Mrs. Gaskell's life of Charlotte Bronte, I have had through my hands practically every illustration letter, and manuscript left by the Brontes. I have also seen at one time or another clumsy Bronte forgeries, but of all the forgeries this latest is the most open and palpable."

LLOYD'S.

Readers of the excellent description of Lloyd's in the current number of the *Strand* may be interested to know that since the photographs of the Room were taken extensive changes have been made which have considerably altered and improved the appearance of the headquarters of the marine insurance world. Structural alterations to the principal room have greatly added to the comfort of underwriters and brokers, who have of late years suffered much inconvenience from over-crowding. A notable addition to the floor space has been obtained by building over the courtyard at the belfry and of the Royal Exchange, and though the new annexe has given the Room a strangely odd shape, the relief afforded the harassed members and clerks by the broadened gangways and increased seating accommodation is very great.

JAPAN'S BUTTONS.

The button industry in Japan bids fair to prove a great success, according to the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce. Shell buttons were first imported from abroad a quarter of a century ago, when the demand for the articles began to be felt, and since then native factories have gradually grown up, in the neighbourhood of Osaka mainly. A marvellous development of the industry has taken place of late, and large quantities of material are annually imported from the South Sea Islands, while the export to the Chinese and Indian markets has rapidly increased. According to the latest investigations not less than £100,000 worth is exported annually from Osaka and its vicinity alone. There are now about 70 factories in existence in Osaka. The manufacturers concerned have under consideration a scheme for the formation of a trade guild for the promotion of the interests of the trade.

A DELICATE HINT.

"They say Miss Sharpe can convey a hint with such tact that it is impossible to take offence."

"Yes, she has quite a gift that way. The last time Mr. Staylate called there she asked him to have some of slight refreshment, and then brought in a plate of breakfast food."—*Baltimore American.*

Benedick: "That luminous paint is a splendid invention." Singleton: "What do you use it for?" Benedick: "We paint the baby's face, so we can give him a drink in the night without lighting the gas."—*The Empire*, Calcutta.

"The early bird catches the worm" said the aphorist. "Yes," answered the iconoclast. "But look at the owl. He stays up all night, gets a reputation for wisdom, and never gets shot at."—*Washington Star.*

"That," said the teacher, "is what is called an 'idiom.' Now, can any little boy or girl explain what an idiom is?" "Yes'm," promptly replied Tommy Skrapps, dat's wot mamma sez papa is most o' de time."—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd November 1906, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 176,618 mds. with a decrease of Rs. 28,723 in the earnings.

MEN AND MATTERS.

IF faithful political service deserves reward, then of the new Parliamentary knights Mr. Jacoby, the member for Mid-Derbyshire, certainly merits the honour. For 21 years he has represented his constituency in the House of Commons, and has always shown himself to be a stalwart Radical and a hardworking if silent member. Since he has been chairman of the Kitchen Committee a few words have occasionally been dragged from his unwilling lips in justifying the conduct of the culinary department or the quality of the food provided. On such occasions the deadly serious demeanour of the hon. gentleman has a way of stimulating the House to laughter, particularly as the replies suggest a "hoping for the continuance of your esteemed orders" sort of circular.

Among the Birthday Honours one of the best-earned is that conferred on Commander C. E. F. Cunninghame Graham, who is now made a member of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorien Order. As Deputy Chief Inspector of Lifeboats, he has done much for many years past to bring the service to its present high standard of efficiency, more especially in regard to improvement in the types of boats used; and it is gratifying to see that merit is not, as so often happens, overlooked in a quarter where it cannot, from it, nature, be brought conspicuously before the nation at large.

Professor Minchin suggests that an efficient means of keeping down the tsetse-fly would be to encourage or constrain the natives to keep fowls in the plantations in places where the fly is abundant. These birds would scratch up and discover the pupæ much quicker than a man could, and would probably devour them greedily when found. In forest districts it might be seriously considered whether it would not be advisable to introduce the Indian junglefowl for the same purpose. The uninhabited island of Kimmi, on the Victoria Nyanza, where Dr. Bagshawe discovered the swarming breeding haunts of the tsetse-fly, would be a good place to try the effect of the jungle fowl, Kimmi contains many deserted banana plantations.

There will be general agreement with the remark of the President of the Local Government Board, the other day, that in Continental cities the evidences of poverty are hidden in back streets, where it is often not visible to the casual tourist; while over here we let ourselves be seen as we are. Rather do we go to the opposite extreme, for many of our finest buildings are practically concealed by mean, private or plain business erections in the vicinity. Every foreigner who sees the Record Office in London is astonished that so magnificent a pile should be out of sight; St. Paul's cannot be properly seen from any part; and there are squalid streets in the immediate nighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament. Such things would never be allowed in Paris or Berlin.

At the same time, those who penetrate into the back streets of Paris find themselves in a path that might at times easily be mistaken for some of the most dreary quarters of London. The Britisher does not, as a rule, go there; if he did, he would certainly remember Rousseau's account of his first visit to Paris. "Entering by the Faubourg St. Martin" said that erratic genius, "I saw poverty and misery everywhere; small and ill-smelling streets, vendors of second-hand clothing, criers of old hats. . . . All the evidences I have since seen of real magnificence have not been able to efface the first impression."

For thirty-six years Lord Knollys has been the King's private secretary, and it says much for our Sovereign's personal qualities that he has been able to attach to himself the wholehearted devotion and unswerving fidelity of such a man. It is, indeed, devotion of a kind which mere money and titles could never purchase for any monarch. In his younger days the then Prince of Wales was full of boisterous spirits, and Knollys was the favourite "subject" for his practical jokes. Many a "booby-trap" and "apple-pie" bed did the faithful secretary endure with admirable good humour, but there was at least one occasion on which he "got his own back." The fomous sportsman, "Bay" Middleton, had a playful trick, after dinner, of seizing a man's coat-tails and splitting the garmen right up to the collar. One evening, at Sadringham, Knollys placed himself in a tempting position, and Middleton couldn't resist it. The Prince was much amused, but could not understand why Knollys laughed even more heartily than anyone else. The secretary demurely explained: "I took the precaution, Sir, of borrowing one of Captain Middleton's own coats to wear this evening—" but the rest was drowned in the storm of laughter and applause which greeted this neat turning of the tables.

Lord Knollys is the one man living from whom the King has no secrets. He controls His Majesty's enormous correspondence with marvellous ability, aided, of course by assistant secretaries, who do the routine work. It is an impressive sight to see him in his shirt-sleeves tackling a mountain of letters from all manner of people. Think of the knowledge of the world, experience, tact, judgment, memory, and above all, rapid decision which this work entails. The King must be spared in every possible way and yet there are some letters which he must see. Cranks, faddists, inventors and such like fearful wild-fowl, are dealt with in a routine way. But there are thousands of the begging-letters to be sifted, with the invaluable aid of the Charity Organisation Society, for His Majesty is very tender-hearted, and would be much troubled if any genuine case were treated unsympathetically. Lord Knollys was, so to speak, born at Court. His father, General Sir William Knollys, who lived to be nearly ninety, was Comptroller of the then Prince of Wales's Household. His father assumed the contested earldom of Banbury—one of the romances of the peerage—and Sir William when at Sandhurst only learnt that his father's claim had finally failed when it was read out on parade that "Gentleman Cadet Viscount Wallingford will in future be known as Gentleman Cadet Knollys," Lady Knolly who is a daughter of the late Sir Harry Tyrwhitt and Lady Berners, is a great favourite at Court, both on her own account and also as the sister of Mr. Harry Tyrwhitt-Wilson, a most intimate friend of the King, whose death some fifteen years ago was a great grief to His Majesty.

Lady Victoria Machell, who has been ill but is happily convalescent, is still, perhaps, better known as Countess Victoria Gleichen. She descends from the Duchess of Kent's first marriage to the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and her grandfather was thus Queen Victoria's half-brother, so that she is a sort of step-niece to King Edward. Her father received the Saxe-Coburg title of Count Gleichen on his marriage to Lady Laura Seymour, aunt of the present Marquis of Hertford, but when Countess Victoria married Captain Machell last year the King allowed her to discard the foreign title, and ordained that she was to be known as "Lady Victoria Machell," taking precedence just before the daughters of dukes, Lady Victoria (or Valda, as she elects to be known to her intimates) from the initials of her first three names, Victoria Alice Leopoldine, combined with her fourth name of Ida, will celebrate her thirty-eighth birthday this month. Since her marriage to the young Egyption official, at which, by the way, the King was present, her home has, of course, been in Cairo, where her charming social qualities are thoroughly appreciated, notably her exquisite singing voice.

It has been known privately for some time that differences had arisen between the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, but it was hoped that they would have been composed without any disagreeable publicity. Unfortunately these hopes have been dashed, and regrettably exaggerated statements have been made in the papers. There is still reason to hope that the matter will not, even now, culminate in a final separation. Meanwhile, the personality of the beautiful young duchess is of obvious interest at this moment.

Her Grace is tall and slender, with an exquisitely modelled graceful neck, dark hair and eyes, and a curiously wistful almost appealing expression. Heiresses are apt to be considered lovely, but even if she had not had a penney to her name, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt would have been thought a beauty of a particularly rare type; moreover, she has retained her slight, girlish figure, and her wonderfully soft, clear skin.

Anyone more unlike the typical American girl of fiction and the stage than the Duchess it would be difficult to imagine. The only daughter of Mr. Willam Kissam Vanderbilt, one of America's multi-millionaires, she was most carefully and intelligently brought up. Her naturally sweet and winning disposition no doubt prevented her from being "spoiled" as a child. She was given that best of all education which consists in foreign travel, the most potent means of broadening the mind and sympathies. Paris was the centre of her education, but by the time she was eighteen she had travelled all over Europe, and was a really accomplished girl, an exquisite example of truly cosmopolitan culture, and yet with the fresh charm of her youth and beauty quite unspoiled. Her voice, not generally the strong point of American ladies, is musically soft and slow. She owes, it is not generally known, her pretty front name of Consuelo to that other American wearer of the strawberry leaves, Consuelo Duchess of Manchester and it was at her godmother's house that she first met the young Duke of Marlborough.

SIR FREDERICK NICHOLSON, on special duty in connection with the investigation of the fisheries in the Madras Presidency, who has been ill in the Madras General Hospital since his return about the middle of this month from England, is we, understand, greatly improved in health, and is expected to proceed to Malabar shortly for the purpose of collecting statistics in connection with his special work.

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(Sd.) H. FARRELL, Telegraph Master.

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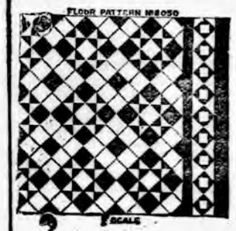

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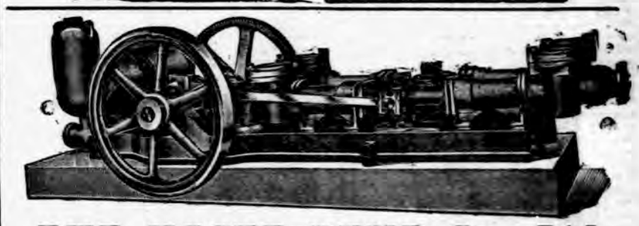

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